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ABSTRACT

This report uses 1990 census data to examine the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the Hispanic population of Indiana. In addition, the report compares Indiana's Hispanic population to the state's general population and to the U.S. Hispanic population. The report aims to assist business and civic leaders, as well as church officials, to effectively address the needs of Hispanic communities. Approximately 98,788 Hispanics live in Indiana. They are primarily of Mexican or Puerto Rican origin; about half are Indiana natives and approximately 84 percent were born in the United States. Approximately 42 percent of Hispanics live outside the state's central cities. About 44 percent of Hispanics speak only English, and 80 percent speak it very well. The median age of Indiana's Hispanic population is 24.6 years, compared to 32.8 years for the state's general population. About 62.6 percent of Hispanics over age 15 are high school graduates, compared to 75.6 percent for the state; over a third of Hispanics over 24 years of age have not graduated from high school. Male Hispanics occupy considerably fewer executive, administrative, and managerial positions and professional jobs than do all males in Indiana. Hispanics' mean family income is about $6,000 lower than that of all state residents, and Hispanic families have a poverty rate (15 percent) nearly twice that of all Indiana families. About 44.9 percent of single Hispanic women live below the poverty line, compared with 29.6 percent of all single women in Indiana. Includes data tables and graphs. Appendix includes demographic data on Indiana's Hispanic population by Catholic diocese. (LP)

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Heartland Center Reports

On Many Edges— The Hispanic Population of Indiana

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Heartland Center Reports

On Many Edges— The Hispanic Population of Indiana

Winter 1996

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On Many Edges—The Hispanic Population of Indiana

Executive Summary

Project rationale: Despite the fact that the Hispanic community is growing in size, has a unique cultural heritage and is beginning to challenge the social institutions of the country, Hispanics in Indiana have been a largely overlooked minority. No systematic research has been undertaken on Hispanics in any part of Indiana in over two decades. In addition, some business and civic leaders, as well as church officials, have hesitated to address the real needs of Hispanic communities because of inadequate information about the state's Hispanic population.

Perceptions of Hispanics vary widely—both inside and outside the Hispanic population. These perceptions inevitably have an impact on how business and civic leaders, as well as church officials and religious professionals, respond to Hispanic communities. Hispanics in Indiana, moreover, are often simply assumed to be mirror images of Hispanics living in Texas, California, New York or Chicago. Indiana Hispanics are not viewed as unique, but they are.

Through most of the 19th century Hispanics migrated to Indiana largely because of the opportunity for agricultural jobs. Early in the 20th century that attraction shifted to an expanding industrial complex developing along the shores of Lake Michigan in the northwest section of the state. First German, then Irish, Polish, Slovak and Italian immigrants arrived to work in the steel mills. Each of these groups came from mainly rural areas and confronted the challenge of accommodating to an urban industrial environment and an alien American culture and language. They occupied lesser-paying unskilled jobs and generally faced discrimination from the dominant culture which both needed and despised them. It took one or two generations to raise the level of their children's education and to lift their living standards so they could move into better homes and neighborhoods.

During World War I and again after World War II, large numbers of African-Americans came to Indiana from the South; more Hispanics arrived from Mexico and the Southwest. They were followed by Puerto Ricans from their native country and from New York. The paths of each of these groups may not have been identical, but each in turn was forced to start at the bottom of the socio-economic ladder and interact with an alien, often hostile, environment as they tried to adapt to the general culture and improve their standard of living.

Like previous immigrant groups, Hispanics are often thought to cling to their original cultures and language and reject the general culture and language of the areas into which they move. Little distinction is made among characteristics of different Hispanic cultures or generational differences within Hispanic communities. In this stereotype, all Hispanics exhibit strong family values and inter-generational ties, eschew divorce and favor large families; most are young, poorly educated, low in labor-market participation, unskilled and generally poor.

This Heartland Center Report aims to examine some of these perceptions by providing a clear, complete and current picture of the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the 98,788 Hispanics in Indiana. Community and church response to Hispanics must be based on facts, not simply on impressions and uninformed perceptions. To clarify the facts Heartland Center has made use of the 1990 Census data in Summary Tape Files 1, 3 and 4, as well as the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files. Particular attention is given to geographic distribution, ethnicity and national origin, nativity and immigration, language use, age and gender, family patterns, educational attainment, employment, income and poverty. All these factors have relevance to business and public policy issues, as well as church ministry to Hispanic populations. Scrutiny of census data allows us to shed considerable light on these factors, but also raises important questions which can only be addressed by gathering information from other sources, such as personal or group interviews, which were beyond the scope of the present project.

Once the first draft of this report was completed, it was reviewed by three panels drawn from: (1) people knowledgeable about local and national research on Hispanics; (2) leaders in Northwest Indiana's Hispanic community; (3) diocesan Hispanic ministry directors in Indiana. Their discussions of the report's findings and its policy implications are reflected in its conclusions.

Key findings: Hispanics in Indiana are primarily of Mexican or Puerto Rican origin. More than two in three (67.6%) are Mexican-Americans, and about one in six (14.2%) are Puerto Ricans. Those of other origins are more prevalent in areas with major universities. More than four in five (83.9%) are native-born Americans. Nearly half (49.9%) are native Hoosiers. Over one-half (50.9%) live in the northwestern corner of the state (the four counties comprising the Gary Diocese) and more than four in five (81.2%) live in the northern half of the state (the counties comprising the Dioceses of Gary, Fort Wayne—South Bend and Lafayette).

Indiana's Hispanic population is becoming more like the rest of the state, and the extent of its cultural and social assimilation into the dominant culture is surprising. The pace of Hispanic economic integration, however, has been much less rapid. Nearly one in six (15.5%) Hispanics live outside a metropolitan area, and nearly three in seven (4245%) live outside the state's central cities. When marriage rates are standardized to account for age differences, Hispanics are less likely to be married and more likely to be divorced than other Hoosiers. In almost three out of five (58.7%) married-couple Hispanic households, one of the partners is non-Hispanic; non-Hispanic partners are equally split between males and females. In all age categories, only slightly more children (2.02) are born to Hispanic women than to all Hoosier women (1.90).

The extent of English spoken in Hispanic families is surprising. About four in nine (44.2%) Indiana Hispanics use only English at home, and eight of ten (80%) either speak only English or speak English very well. As a result, less than one of every ten Hispanic households are linguistically isolated (i.e., without any members 14 or older able to speak English very well).

Indiana's Hispanic population is young. Median age is 24.6 years, compared to a median of 32.8 for all Hoosiers. More than one in five (20.7%) are under 10. Nearly three in five (59.6%) are younger

than 30 (versus 45.2% of all Hoosiers); fewer than one in twenty (8.1%) are 60 or older (versus 16.9% for all Hoosiers). The youth of Hispanic Hoosiers is probably their most significant population characteristic and affects nearly every other social factor analyzed in this report. It also indicates the larger role Hispanics could play in Indiana, especially in more concentrated Hispanic areas.

The age-gender structure is almost as fundamental as the age structure alone in understanding the state's Hispanic communities. While the gender ratio for all Hoosiers is 94 males to 100 females, among Hispanic Hoosiers it jumps to 103 males to 100 females. And age exacerbates this striking discrepancy. Among those of Mexican origin between 15 and 24, there are 117 males for every 100 females; for ages 25-34, the ratio rises to 126. For those of Puerto Rican origin, the ratios are 115 and 106, respectively.

Indiana's Hispanics differ most dramatically from all Hoosiers in the amount of formal education they have completed. Only three in five (62.6%) Hispanics over age 15 are high school graduates, versus 75.6% of all Hoosiers over 15. More than a third (37.4%) over 24 years of age have not graduated from high school (versus 24.4% of all Hoosiers). Nearly one in six (15.6%) of all Hoosiers over 24 have completed a college education, while just over one in ten (10.8%) Hispanics have done so.

Nevertheless, while Indiana Hispanics trail educational levels for all adults statewide, they have higher educational levels than Hispanics nationwide. Nationwide, more than half (50.2%) of all Hispanic adults have not graduted from high school; within Indiana, nearly two-thirds (62.6%) have graduated from high school. Nationwide, less than one in ten (9.2%) of all Hispanic adults have a bachelor's or higher degree; in Indiana, slightly more than one in ten (10.8%) have such a degree. Furthermore, among Hispanics who have recently moved into the state, more than one in five (20.3%) have at least a bachelor's degree.

Hispanics have higher labor-force participation rates than other Hoosiers. This seems to result from higher rates of labor participation in the 16-24 year age-group. In fact, there is substantial evidence that, rather than entering the labor force at younger ages, Indiana's Hispanics would do better to defer work and complete high school, so they could acquire greater qualifications for higher-paying jobs.

Hispanic males occupy considerably fewer executive, administrative and managerial positions (5.8%) and professional jobs (6.8%), compared to all Hoosier males (11.1% and 9.9%, respectively). Hispanic males are dominant in the handlers, helpers and laborers category (11.2% versus 6.7% for all Hoosier males), as well as machine operators, assemblers and inspectors category (19.7% versus 12.1% for all Hoosier males). Hispanic women are more like all Hoosier women in all job categories except professional (9.8% versus 14.7%) and service (19.6% versus 17.3%).

The relatively low position of Hispanics, especially males, in the job market has predictable results in family income and poverty levels. Hispanics' mean family income ($34,187) is nearly $6,000 lower than that for all Hoosiers ($40,096). Hispanic families have a poverty rate (15%) nearly twice that for all Indiana families (7.9%). Well over two in five (44.9%) single Hispanic women live below the poverty line, as compared with 29.6% of all single women in Indiana.

While Indiana Hispanics trail the rest of the state's population on many economic indicators, they are ahead of Hispanics nationwide on these same indicators. While more than one in seven (15.0%) Indiana Hispanic families live in poverty, this rate is still more than a third less than the poverty rate for Hispanic families nationwide (23.4%). While median family income for Indiana Hispanics trails that for the state ($34,082) and nation ($35,225), it is well above that for Hispanic families nationwide ($24,156).

Issues and Implications: The data described in this report give clear evidence of the Indiana Hispanic community's assimilation into the American mainstream. Almost half are native Hoosiers. Although the majority live in metropolitan areas, one-third live outside central cities. About four of every five speak only English or speak English very well. They marry and divorce much like the rest of the population. A majority of Hispanic married-couple households are headed by Hispanic/non-Hispanic couples.

In comparison with Hispanics nationwide, the assimilation of Indiana Hispanics is quite clear. The position of Indiana Hispanics on many social and economic factors is above that of the Hispanic populaton nationwide but below that of the entire population of Indiana. Indiana Hispanics have higher income and education levels than Hispanics nationwide, but lower income and education levels than the entire population of the state.

At the same time, there are important ways in which Hispanics are less assimilated. Hispanic women bear more children. Indiana Hispanics are not as well educated. Many Indiana Hispanics are economically successful, but their success has been modest. Few have become wealthy, and many are very poor. Others, especially more recent migrants, need continued Hispanic cultural support during the integration process.

The youth of Indiana's Hispanic population influences every aspect of the community's profile. How will these young Hispanics shape their lives? Many do not graduate from high school, few go on to college. Only among those 16-24 years old is the Hispanic labor-force participation rate higher than that of the total population's. Clearly, education and jobs must be top priorities for Hispanic leaders and those concerned about the future of Hispanic communities.

This implies a need for Hispanics to continue developing fluency in English. Preserving the Spanish language is important to Hispanic self-realization, easing transition into the dominant culture, conserving cultural heritage, and continuing ties to families in Mexico and Puerto Rico. The Spanish language, however, becomes less useful for educational success and employment potential in American society. In Indiana, except in areas of high Hispanic concentration like East Chicago, the Spanish language and Hispanic insularity can preclude successful entrance into political jobs. Religious services in Spanish may serve the needs of older Hispanics and recent migrants, but may mean less to young Hispanics who speak or prefer to speak English.

The divorce and separation rates among Indiana's Hispanics suggest that traditionally strong Hispanic family values need support as Hispanics become more integrated into the larger and more secular

American society. There is also need to examine how Hispanic women perceive their roles in and outside the family and probe more deeply into the extent of poverty among single Hispanic women.

Religious ministry programs for Hispanics, especially for Hispanic Catholics, should pay attention to the different profiles of Hispanic Hoosiers. The southern part of the state contains a small number of Hispanics who are mostly rural. In metropolitan areas with large universities, a major focus of Hispanic ministry will be the university student. In every diocese, but especially in the northern part of the state with much higher concentrations of Hispanics, ministry programs confront the many faces of the Hispanic community. Mexicans and Puerto Ricans have different cultural heritages; the needs of the young are not the needs of the old; long-time residents are not recent migrants; the single are not the married; and those with higher incomes are not the poor. None can be neglected, and each needs particular attention.

Nor is Hispanic ministry exclusively liturgical and sacramental. Hispanics require religious support in developing the whole person and in building the whole community. Career counseling helps to keep youth in school; marriage counseling helps to keep families together; vocational training programs and adult education can increase employment opportunities and advancement. Such efforts are an integral part of Hispanic ministry.

It is also important that the wider, non-Hispanic church leadership recognize not only the spiritual needs of Hispanics, but also the valuable contribution they can make to church life. Neither church leaders nor Hispanic ministers are agents of either the dominant culture or the Hispanic culture. They need to be partners in promoting the spiritual and communal growth of the whole community. The rich spiritual traditions and strong family and community values of Hispanic cultures can enrich the total church. We need, therefore, to explore ways which will enable Hispanics to deepen their heritage as they accommodate to the dominant culture. The extent and conditions under which Hispanics actively involve themselves in civic matters also need to be examined.

It is not clear from census data what specific civic or religious programs would prove most beneficial. We need more information about Hispanics' attitudes and behaviors at different stages of integration and different levels of participation in civic and religious activities. Such information can be obtained only from personal interviews, questionnaires or focus panel groups.

What is clear from responses of the groups who have previewed this report is the serious need for widespread dissemination of these data to clarify perceptions about Hispanic communities to business and industry, community and political leaders, church leaders and the general public, including Hispanics themselves.

Introduction—The Many Edges of Indiana's Hispanic Community

Indiana Hispanics form one of the state's most dynamic communities. While Indiana's population growth has been static for many years, Hispanics have grown substantially in numbers and population share. During the 1980s, Indiana's Hispanic population grew 13.49 percent, while the state's total population grew just 0.98 percent (see Figure 1).

Indiana's Hispanic community did not grow as fast as the Hispanic population nationwide, which grew by 53.4 percent in the 1980s. Its growth was, however, well above that for the state's non-Hispanic whites and non-Hispanic blacks.

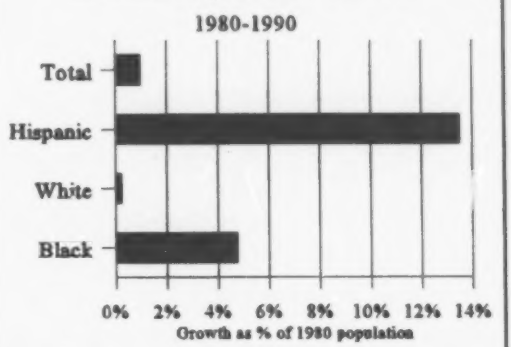

Figure 1: *Indiana population growth, 1980-1990 (subgroups are mutually exclusive).*

The increase of 11,741 Hispanics during the 1980s accounted for 21.8 percent of the state's total growth of 53,935 persons. Hispanics constituted fewer than one in sixty (1.6%) Hoosiers in 1980. Yet their absolute growth nearly matched that of non-Hispanic whites, who constituted nine in ten (90.1%) Hoosiers in 1980.

Indiana's population was 1.8 percent Hispanic in 1990. It is now estimated to be 2.0 percent Hispanic.[1] If all Hispanic Hoosiers lived in a single city, it would be Indiana's sixth largest. Only Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Evansville, Gary, and South Bend would be larger. Hispanics are now estimated to comprise a majority of the population in East Chicago, one of the central cities in the state's second largest metropolitan statistical area (MSA).[2]

Despite this growing presence, Hispanics remain a largely overlooked minority in Indiana. This is in part because of their concentration in relatively few counties (see Figure 2). Only in Lake County do Hispanics (9.4%) constitute more than three percent of the population. In only five northern Indiana counties—Adams, Grant, Lake, Porter, and St. Joseph—do Hispanics constitute more than two percent of the population. In only twenty-four of the state's ninety-two counties do Hispanics comprise more than one percent of the population. Twenty two of these counties are contiguous northern Indiana counties (the remaining two are Marion and Monroe).

Within northern Indiana, Hispanics are concentrated in the northwest. Lake and Porter Counties have the two highest concentrations of Hispanic population in the state. Lake County is home to just 8.6 percent of all Hoosiers but 45.1 percent of Hispanic Hoosiers.

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[1]The 1980 and 1990 figures are from the decennial Census. The 1995 figure is from *The Sourcebook of ZIP Code Demographics*, tenth edition, 1995, Arlington, Virginia: CACI Marketing Systems.

[2]*The Sourcebook of ZIP Code Demographics* estimates that the 1995 population in ZIP code area 46312 is 50.8 percent Hispanic. This ZIP code area's boundaries are coterminous with East Chicago municipal boundaries. East Chicago has never had a Hispanic majority in the decennial U. S. Census.

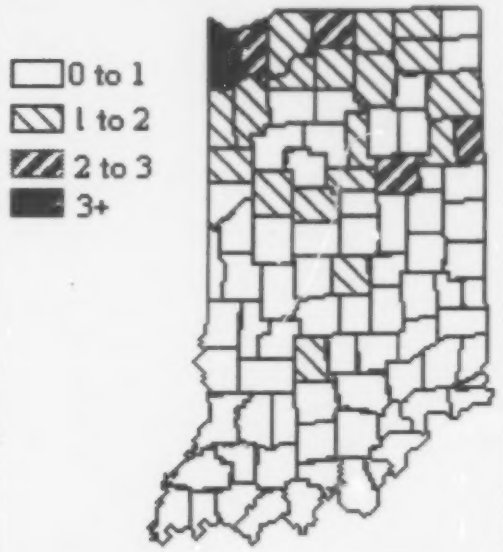

Figure 2: *Hispanics as percent of population by county, 1990.*

Indiana Hispanics are not just concentrated in certain areas of the state; they are concentrated in certain types of areas (see Figure 3). While two of three (68.5%) Hoosiers live in an MSA, five in six (84.5%) Hispanics do so. Furthermore, four in seven (57.6%) Hispanics live in an MSA's central city, compared to just one in three (33.9%) among all Hoosiers. In a state where suburbanites and rural residents are an overwhelming majority, Hispanics are on the urban edges.

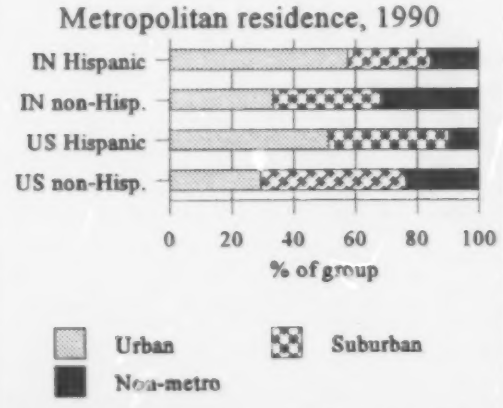

Figure 3: *Metropolitan residence by Hispanic origin in the state and nation.*

The relative youth of Indiana Hispanics places them on another edge. The median age for Hispanics is 24.6 years, more than eight years younger than the median of 32.9 years for all Hoosiers. More than one in five (21.0%) Hispanics are under age ten, more than two in five (41.8%) are less than twenty, and more than three in five (60.3%) are less than thirty. The majority of Indiana Hispanics are at, or even in front of, the first edges of adult life. They have more potential for change in the remainder of their days than most Hoosiers do.

In other ways, Indiana Hispanics are on the edge of the national Hispanic mainstream. Five in six (83.9%) Indiana Hispanics are natives of the United States. Across the United States, roughly seven million residents were born in a Spanish-speaking nation, a number representing nearly one-third of the 22 million Hispanics nationwide.

Four in five (80.0%) Indiana Hispanics speak English at least "very well." About four in nine (44.2%) speak only English, reflecting a high degree of language assimilation.

Indiana Hispanics are on the edge of two worlds. Being largely urban puts them on the edge of a mostly suburban and rural state. Being mostly natives of the United States and having English as their predominant language places them on the edge of the Hispanic community nationwide. It is this position on edges which we explore.

We propose to do this in four stages. First, we present an overall picture of Indiana Hispanics. Second, we examine their demographic and social characteristics. Third, we review their economic characteristics. Fourth, we raise questions our findings pose for the future of Indiana's Hispanic community.

Figure 4: *Indiana and its five Catholic (Latin rite) dioceses.*

For our analyses we use data of Summary Tape Files (STFs) 1, 3, and 4 from the 1990 Census. These provide our aggregate data, use of the Census's Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) augments the aggregate data with individual-level data for comparative analyses within the Hispanic community. As numbers permit, we use these data to compare Indiana Hispanics with other Hoosiers, with Hispanics nationwide, and among themselves by geography and national origin.

For some of our geographic analysis we use Catholic dioceses as the unit of analysis. This has several advantages. When nearly half of a population is in one of ninety-two counties, the remaining counties become units too small for meaningful analysis. The 1990 National Survey of Religious Identification (NSRI) found Hispanics nationwide to be 65.8 percent Catholic. Within Indiana, Hispanics comprised 1.5 percent of the population 18 and over in 1990, but 2.8 percent of the state's Catholics 18 and over. Within the Diocese of Gary, Hispanics comprise 5.8 percent of the population 18 and over, but 6.8 percent of Catholics over 18. Catholic church leaders are obviously among the many persons who should pay special attention to Indiana's Hispanic population.

Using the diocese, an administrative unit of the Catholic Church, will help church leaders in ministering to this population. As American dioceses are typically defined by combinations of counties, they are comprehensible to anybody interested in geographic analysis (for diocesan boundaries in Indiana, see Figure 4).[3] The data presented by diocese in this report are for all Hispanics, Catholic and non-Catholic.

No systematic statewide research has ever been undertaken on Indiana Hispanics, and no formal research of any kind has been undertaken on Hispanics in any part of the state in over two decades. We fear the resulting lack of information has caused some business, church, and civic leaders to hesitate to address the real needs of Indiana Hispanics. We hope this report meets these leaders' need for information by both presenting basic facts about Indiana Hispanics and suggesting issues that are most important to them.

[3]The boundary between the Diocese of Evansville and the Archdiocese of Indianapolis splits Spencer County. Since nearly all of Spencer County is in the Diocese of Evansville, with only that part around Saint Meinrad in the Archdiocese of Indianapolis, this report includes all of Spencer County in its analysis of the Diocese of Evansville, and none of it in its analysis of the Archdiocese of Indianapolis.

Indiana Hispanics: An Overview

Indiana Hispanics today number 2.0 percent of the state's population. They are concentrated largely in the northwest. In the Gary MSA, Hispanics comprise 7.8 percent of the population counted in the 1990 Census. In the Gary MSA's central cities, Hispanics comprise 13.6 percent of the population, or nearly one in seven of all residents.

More than five in ten (50.9%) Hispanics live in the counties comprising the Diocese of Gary, or Lake, LaPorte, Porter, and Starke Counties. More than eight in ten (81.2%) live in northern Indiana, or the counties comprising the Dioceses of Gary, Fort Wayne—South Bend, and Lafayette. By contrast, fewer than one in seven among all Hoosiers live in northwest Indiana, and barely half (52.0%) live in northern Indiana (see Table 1).

Persons of Mexican origin dominate Indiana's Hispanic population. About four in six (67.6%) Indiana Hispanics claim Mexican origins. Slightly fewer than one in six (14.2%) claim Puerto Rican origins. Of the remaining one-sixth, approximately one-eighth are Cuban, one-fourth are Central or South American, and five-eighths are "other." Indiana Hispanics are slightly more Mexican and Puerto Rican, and slightly less Cuban or Central or South American, than Hispanics nationwide (see Figure 5).

Table 1
Indiana Population Distributions

	Hispanic	Total
Population	98,788	5,544,159
Geographic Distribution		
Diocese of Evansville	2.2%	8.4%
Diocese of Ft. Wayne-South Bend	19.6%	19.8%
Diocese of Gary	50.9%	13.2%
Archdiocese of Indianapolis	16.6%	39.7%
Diocese of Lafayette	10.7%	18.9%
National Origin		
Mexican	67.6%	
Puerto Rican	14.2%	
Cuban	1.9%	
Central/South Amer.	4.8%	
Other Hispanic	11.6%	
Native Born	83.9%	98.3%

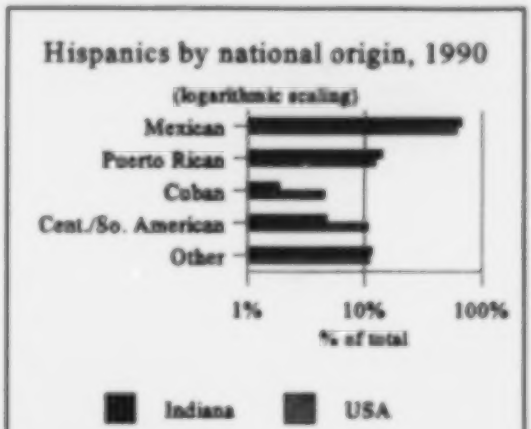

Figure 5: *National and Indiana Hispanic populations by national origin, 1990.*

While Indiana Hispanics have roots in many Spanish-speaking countries, the vast majority—or five of ever six (83.9%)—were born in the United States. Furthermore, half (49.9%) were born in Indiana. Indiana Hispanics have more diverse nativity than all Hoosiers (see Figure 6). Yet they are like all Hoosiers in being largely American natives and more likely to have been born in Indiana than any other place. If a group must be identified by its primary characteristics, then Hispanic Hoosiers, like all Hoosiers, must be identified as a population overwhelmingly native to the United States.

Indiana Hispanics have a median age of 24.6 years, or more than eight years younger than the median age of 32.8 years for all

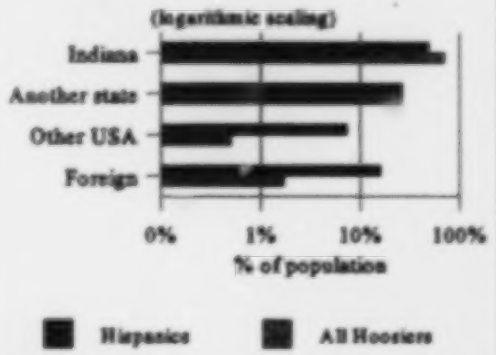

Figure 6: *Total and Hispanic Indiana populations by place of birth.*

Hoosiers. Nationwide, the difference in median age between Hispanics and the total population is also about eight years.

Indiana Hispanics are somewhat unusual as a population in that more than half (51.3%) are male. Among all Hoosiers, more than half (51.5%) are female.

Given the youth of Indiana's Hispanic population and the disparity between the numbers of males and females, marital status data (Table 2) must be interpreted cautiously. A cursory glance suggests Hispanic men and women are more likely to remain single and less likely to marry than are all Hoosiers. While there is some truth in this, the differences diminish when controlling for age.

Hispanic families are larger than the typical Indiana family. They are less likely to be headed by a married couple. The mean number of persons in all Indiana families is 3.11, while the mean number of persons in a Hispanic family is 3.68. In other words, Hispanic families are nearly a fifth larger than the typical Indiana family. While 81.2 percent of all Indiana families are headed by a married couple, 74.4 percent of Hispanic families are.

Hispanics have less formal education than other Hoosiers (see Table 3). More than

Table 2
Age, Sex, Family Structure

	Hispanic	Total
Median Age [in years]	24.6	32.8
Male	24.4	31.6
Female	24.8	34.0
Sex		
Male	51.3%	48.5%
Female	48.7%	51.5%
Marital Composition*		
Males	34,670	2,064,562
Single	37.4%	27.6%
Married	50.9%	60.3%
Separated	1.8%	1.2%
Widowed	1.6%	2.4%
Divorced	8.3%	8.5%
Females	33,446	2,263,865
Single	30.5%	21.3%
Married	50.5%	54.7%
Separated	2.4%	1.5%
Widowed	6.5%	12.1%
Divorced	10.0%	10.4%
Average persons/family	3.68	3.11
Married Couple families	74.4%	81.2%

**persons 15 years and over*

three-fourths (75.6%) of all Hoosier adults have earned a high school diploma or its equivalent. Less than two-thirds (62.6%) of Hispanics have done the same. Hispanics are also less likely to have earned a college degree. While 15.5 percent of all Hoosiers over 24 have earned at least a four-year college degree, 10.8 percent of Hispanics have done the same.

Educational achievement of Indiana Hispanics is above that of Hispanics nationwide. Among Hispanics nationwide, a majority (50.2%) of those over 24 have not completed high school. Educational attainment for Indiana Hispanics trails that of all adults nationwide (see Figure 7).

The relatively low level of educational achievement by Hispanic Hoosiers is matched by their comparatively low position in the

labor market. While 22.3 percent of all Indiana workers are employed in executive, managerial, or professional occupations, only 14.4 percent of Hispanic workers are. At the other end of the labor market, 18 percent of Hispanic workers are employed as machine operators, fabricators, or laborers, while 19.7 percent of all Indiana workers are similarly employed (see Table 3).

Although Hispanics are more likely to hold lower paying jobs, they are also more likely than all Hoosiers either to be employed or to be looking for work. While 75.2 percent of all Indiana men are in the labor force, 78.2 percent of Hispanic men are. While 57.4 percent of all Indiana women are either employed or looking for a job, 60.3 percent of Hispanic women are.

The fact that many Hispanics are employed in traditionally low paying jobs has a direct influence upon Hispanic family income. All Indiana families had a median income of $34,082 in 1989, while Hispanic families had a median income of $30,911, or about $3,000 less than the typical Hoosier family.

Indiana Hispanics enjoy higher family incomes than Hispanic families nationwide ($25,753 in 1989). Family income for Indiana Hispanics is lower than that for all families across the nation, however (see Figure 8).

Table 3
Selected Social and Economic Characteristics: State of Indiana

	Hispanic	Total
Education*		
High school grads	62.6%	75.6%
College grads	10.8%	15.5%
In work force†		
Male	78.2%	75.2%
Female	60.3%	57.4%
Occupational location‡		
Manager or professional	14.4%	22.3%
Operator, fabricator, laborer	28.0%	19.7%
Median Family Income	$30,911	$34,082
Families below poverty	15.0%	7.9%

**persons 15 years and over*
‡workers over 15 years of age

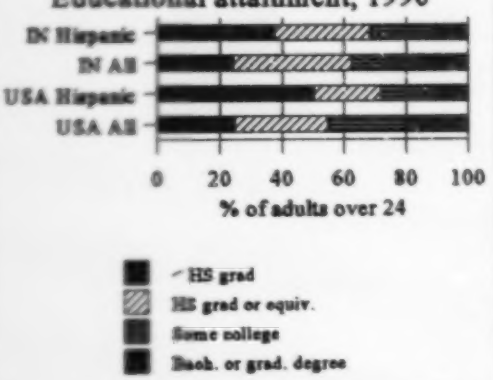

Figure 7: *Educational attainment for adults over 24 by Hispanic origin, state and nationwide.*

Despite their participation in the labor force, Indiana Hispanics had a 1989 poverty rate (15.9%) nearly double that for all Indiana families (8.0%). Poverty for Indiana Hispanic families was also more severe than it was for all families nationwide (10.0%), but less severe than that for Hispanic families nationwide (23.4%).

Most Indiana Hispanics are highly proficient in English. In fact, more than four in ten speak only English (see Table 4). Eight of ten (80.0%) speak only English or speak English very well. As a result, only about one in ten Hispanic households is linguistically isolated, or without anyone over 13 years of age who is able to speak English very well.

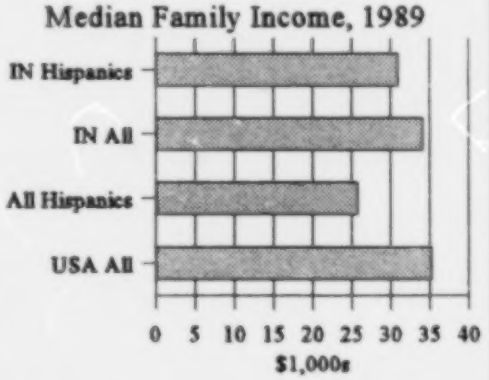

Figure 8: *1989 median family income by Hispanic origin, state and nationwide.*

Among those who speak Spanish at home, ability to speak English varies inversely with age. Younger persons speaking Spanish at home are most likely to be able to speak English.

Only one in seven (14%) of those under 65 in Indiana who speak Spanish at home cannot speak English at least "well." Even four in seven of those over 64 in Indiana who speak Spanish at home are able to speak English "very well." Those speaking Spanish at home in Indiana have better English speaking abilities than those who speak Spanish at home nationwide (see Figure 9).

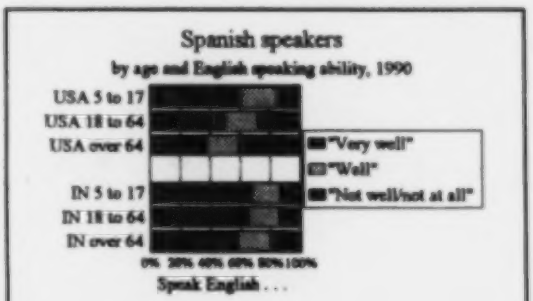

Figure 9: *Persons speaking Spanish at home by age and ability to speak English, nation and statewide, 1990.*

Table 4
Selected Language Use Characteristics: State of Indiana

	Hispanic	Total
Language at home*		
English only	44.2%	95.2%
Other language	55.8%	4.8%
English ability		
Speak English . . .		
only	44.2%	95.2%
"very well"	35.8%	3.1%
"well"	12.8%	1.1%
"not well"	6.3%	0.5%
"not at all"	0.9%	0.0%
Linguistic isolation†		
Isolated	11.4%	0.8%
Not isolated	88.6%	99.2%

**persons over 4*
†Households

Indiana Hispanics: Geographic Characteristics

Hispanics are concentrated in northern Indiana dioceses. Not surprisingly, Hispanics there comprise larger shares of the total population (see Figure 10).

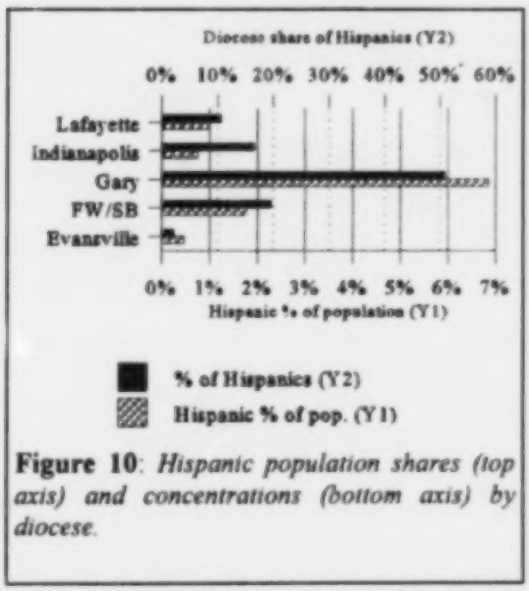

Figure 10: *Hispanic population shares (top axis) and concentrations (bottom axis) by diocese.*

Indiana's Hispanic population is largely Mexican and Puerto Rican in origin. Mexican and Puerto Rican shares of the Hispanic population, however, vary widely across the state.

Mexicans are the leading group by national origin among Hispanics in every Indiana diocese (see Table 5). They comprise two-thirds (67.6%) of the Hispanic population across the state. While those of Mexican origin comprise nearly three-fourths of the Hispanic populations in the Diocese of Fort Wayne-South Bend (73.4%) and Gary (72.6%), they are less than two-thirds (63.0%) of the Hispanic population in the Diocese of Lafayette, about half (51.3%) in the Archdiocese of Indianapolis, and less than half (43.7%) in the Diocese of Evansville.

Puerto Ricans comprise nearly one-fifth the Hispanic population in the Diocese of Gary (19.4%), but form only about half that share of the Hispanic population in the Archdiocese of Indianapolis (10.9%). Puerto Ricans form lower percentages of the Hispanic population in the Dioceses of Evansville (9.7%), Lafayette (8.8%), and Fort Wayne-South Bend (6.8%).

Cubans are the smallest Hispanic group in the state, comprising 1.9 percent of Hoosier Hispanics, and numbering fewer than 2,000 (1,853 in 1990). Cubans account for about one in twenty Hispanics in the Diocese of Evansville (5.4%) and the Archdiocese of Indianapolis (4.7%). They form smaller shares of the Hispanic population in the Dioceses of Lafayette (2.8%), Fort Wayne-South Bend

Table 5
Hispanics by Diocese and National Origin (in percents)

	Total Hispanics	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central or South American	Other
Evansville	2,171	43.7	9.7	5.4	7.9	33.3
Fort Wayne-South Bend	19,343	73.4	6.8	1.4	6.7	11.6
Gary	50,327	72.6	19.4	0.8	1.5	5.8
Indianapolis	16,395	51.3	10.9	4.7	11.2	21.9
Lafayette	10,552	63.0	8.8	2.8	6.0	19.4
State totals	98,788	67.6	14.2	1.9	4.8	11.6

(1.4%), and Gary (0.8%).

Hispanics of Central and South American origin account for nearly one in twenty (4.8%) Hispanic Hoosiers. They are the third largest Hispanic group in the Archdiocese of Indianapolis, where they comprise one-ninth (11.2%) of the Hispanic population. Central and South Americans are the fourth largest Hispanic origin group in the Dioceses of Evansville (7.9%), Fort Wayne-South bend (6.7%), and Lafayette (6.0%). Central and South Americans are only 1.5 percent of the Hispanic population in the Diocese of Gary.

Those of "other" origins account for 11.6 percent of the state's Hispanic population. Among Hispanics of "other" origins are those who identify themselves as simply *Latin American*, *Hispanic*, *Spanish*, or *Spanish American*, who comprise approximately three of ten Indiana Hispanics of "other" origins, and those who identify themselves as Spaniards, i.e., descended from natives of Spain, who comprise approximately seven in ten "other" Indiana Hispanics.

Like Hispanics of Central and South American origins, those of "other" Hispanic origins are most prevalent in central and southern Indiana. Hispanics of "other" origins account for one-third (33.3%) of the Hispanic population in the Diocese of Evansville, and one-fifth in the Archdiocese of Indianapolis (21.9%) and the Diocese of Lafayette (19.4%). Their share of the Hispanic population is less in the Dioceses of Fort Wayne-South Bend (11.6%) and Gary (5.8%).

If past population trends are an indication of future growth, the national origin characteristics of each diocese's Hispanic population may become more alike as they become more Mexican (see Table 6). During the 1980s, Hispanics of Mexican origin were the fastest growing Hispanic group across the state, as they grew faster than the total Hispanic population in every diocese but Evansville.

Those of Puerto Rican origins had high growth rates in every diocese but Gary. Only in the Diocese of Gary, however, where they lost population in the 1980s, do Puerto Ricans currently number above 2,000 persons. The number of Hispanics of Cuban origin declined across the state in the 1980s, as well as in three of the state's five dioceses. The number of Hispanics of other origins, including those of Central and South American origins, grew in the 1980s, but their growth rate across the state and in four of the state's five dioceses was below that of the total Hispanic growth rate.

A more striking characteristic of Indiana Hispanics is their concentration in metropolitan areas. More than 5 of every 6 (84.5%) Indiana Hispanics live in an MSA (see

Table 6
Population Growth by Diocese and Hispanic Origin, 1980-1990 (in percents)

	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other
Evansville	-0.9	13.3	*-4.4*	*46.5*	*55.3*	*27.0*
Fort Wayne-South Bend	4.6	36.6	37.0	*55.8*	*-10.0*	34.1
Gary	-5.7	4.8	8.8	-1.6	*-25.2*	-9.2
Indianapolis	2.7	13.8	14.9	52.4	*8.5*	4.2
Lafayette	-1.6	23.9	23.9	*57.6*	*-1.4*	18.2
State	0.8	13.5	15.8	10.5	-3.3	9.1

*"Other" in this table includes Hispanics of Central American and South American origin.

Table 7
Populations in Indiana Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and Composition of the Hispanic Population [in percents]

	Total Population	Hispanic Population	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central or South American	Other Hispanic
Elkhart-Goshen	156,198	2,932	68.1	15.1	0.9	8.3	7.7
Gary-Hammond	604,526	48,384	72.6	19.9	0.7	1.4	5.4
Fort Wayne	363,811	6,268	72.8	6.0	2.2	6.0	13.1
Indianapolis	1,249,822	11,084	54.2	11.4	4.1	11.3	19.0
Lafayette	130,598	2,078	52.9	13.5	3.6	12.2	17.8
South Bend-Mishawaka	247,052	5,201	71.2	6.0	1.8	9.2	11.8
All other MSAs‡	1,043,916	7,566	49.4	9.8	6.2	10.2	24.5
MSA Total	3,795,923	83,513	67.3	15.6	1.9	4.9	10.3
Non-metro total	1,748,236	15,275	68.8	6.4	1.6	4.4	18.7
Indiana Total	5,544,159	98,788	67.6	14.2	1.9	4.8	11.6

Total, Hispanic, Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Cuban populations from STF1.
Central American, South American, and Other Hispanic populations calculated from STF1 and STF3 data.
‡Includes Anderson, Bloomington, Evansville, Kokomo, Muncie, Terre Haute, Cincinnati and Louisville (IN parts).

Table 7). By contrast, among all Hoosiers, only two of three (68.5%) live in an MSA.

The greatest number (48,384) of Hispanics live in the Gary MSA, where they are 8.0 percent of the population. The Indianapolis MSA has the second largest number of Hispanics (11,084), but Hispanics comprise only 0.89 percent of the population there.[4] The only other MSAs with more than 2,000 Hispanics are South Bend-Mishawaka (7,566; 2.11 percent of the population), Fort Wayne (6,268; 1.72%), Elkhart-Goshen (2,932; 1.88%); and Lafayette (2,078; 1.59%).

In the state's eight other metropolitan areas, Hispanics number 7,566, or 0.72 percent of these areas' combined population. In Indiana counties outside metropolitan areas, Hispanics number 15,275, or 0.87 percent of Indiana's total non-metropolitan population.

Hispanics of Mexican origin, of Cuban origin, and of Central or South American origin comprise nearly identical shares of the Hispanic population in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. Those of Puerto Rican origin, however, are much more likely to be in a metropolitan area, primarily because of their concentration in the Gary MSA, where nearly three in four (73.7%) of the state's Puerto Ricans live. Hispanics of "other" origin are more prevalent in the state's non-metropolitan Hispanic population than they are in the state's metropolitan Hispanic population. Hispanics of "other" origin number only one in ten (10.3%) among Indiana Hispanics in metropolitan areas, but nearly one in five (18.7%) among Indiana Hispanics in non-metropolitan areas.

More than two in three (68.2%) Hispanics who live in one of the state's MSAs live in a central city (see Table 8). Among all

[4]This report uses MSA definitions in place at the time of the 1990 Census. Since then, Madison County (Anderson) has been added to the Indianapolis MSA, and Anderson no longer has its own MSA. In this report, however, Madison County is considered as a separate MSA, and not as part of the Indianapolis MSA.

Table 8
Populations in Indiana MSA central cities and Composition of the Hispanic Population [in percents]

MSA Central city	Total	Hispanics	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central/So. American	Other
Elkhart—Goshen	*156,198*	*2,932*	*68.1*	*15.1*	*0.9*	*8.3*	*7.7*
Elkhart	43,627	888	70.7	13.0	0.6	8.4	7.3
Goshen	23,797	1,156	69.8	18.0	0.1	6.0	6.1
Fort Wayne	*363,811*	*6,268*	*72.6*	*19.9*	*0.7*	*1.4*	*5.4*
Fort Wayne	173,072	4,679	74.9	5.9	1.8	5.7	11.7
Gary-Hammond	*604,526*	*48,384*	*72.8*	*6.0*	*2.2*	*6.0*	*13.1*
East Chicago	33,892	16,196	75.6	21.3	0.3	0.5	2.2
Gary	116,646	6,690	61.1	30.7	1.4	0.8	5.9
Hammond	84,236	9,941	79.5	13.2	0.8	2.1	4.3
Indianapolis	*1,249,822*	*11,084*	*54.2*	*11.4*	*4.1*	*11.3*	*19.0*
Indianapolis	731,327	7,681	53.5	12.2	3.9	12.8	17.5
Lafayette	*130,598*	*2,078*	*52.9*	*13.5*	*3.6*	*12.2*	*17.8*
Lafayette	43,764	733	75.6	3.1	4.4	1.5	15.4
West Lafayette	25,907	511	28.8	24.5	3.9	24.1	18.8
South Bend	*247,052*	*5,201*	*71.2*	*6.0*	*1.8*	*9.2*	*11.8*
Mishawaka	42,608	457	60.0	8.1	5.0	10.7	16.2
South Bend	105,511	3,546	77.6	4.3	0.9	8.2	8.9
All other MSAs	*1,043,916*	*7,566*	*49.4*	*9.8*	*6.2*	*10.2*	*24.5*
All other central cities	456,166	4,437	48.3	9.2	7.7	12.4	22.5
Central cities' total	1,880,553	56,915	68.8	16.0	1.9	4.9	8.4
Suburban total	1,915,370	26,598	64.2	14.8	2.0	4.8	14.2

Hoosiers living in an MSA, less than half (49.5%) live in a central city.

Overall, four in seven (57.6%) Indiana Hispanics live in a central city of an MSA, two in seven (26.9%) live within an MSA but outside a central city, and one in seven (15.5%) live outside an MSA. Among all Hoosiers, nearly equal proportions live in a central city of an MSA (33.9%), in a suburban area of an MSA (34.5%), or outside an MSA (31.5%).

There is little variation in national origin among Indiana Hispanics living in an MSA. Those of Mexican and Puerto Rican origin are slightly more prevalent in central cities, while those of "other" origin are slightly more prevalent in the suburban areas. Those of Cuban as well as Central and South American origin form nearly identical percentages of the Hispanic population in Indiana's central cities and suburban areas.

Among Hispanics living in central cities, both the greatest number and the largest concentration are in East Chicago. East Chicago had a 1990 Hispanic population of 16,196—almost half (47.8%) of the city's total. Hammond has the second largest Hispanic population among Indiana's central cities. Hammond Hispanics number 9,941 and comprise more than one in nine (11.8%) of the city's total population. Indianapolis has the state's third largest Hispanic population, with 7,681 Hispanics. The Hispanic population there, however, is just 1.1 percent of the city's total. Large Hispanic populations are also in Gary (6,690 Hispanics; 5.7 percent of the total

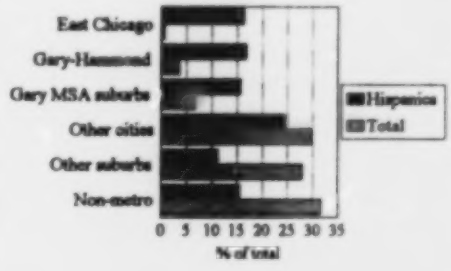

Figure 11: *Hispanic and total Indiana population distributions by region, 1990.*

population), Fort Wayne (4,679; 2.7%), South Bend (3,546; 3.4%), and Goshen (1,156; 4.9%).

Figure 11 shows the concentration of Hispanics within Indiana's central cities, particularly in the northwest. One in six (16.7%) Hispanic Hoosiers lives in East Chicago, which is home to fewer than 1 in 160 Hoosiers. One in three (33.6%) Hispanic Hoosiers lives in the central cities of the Gary MSA, which today are home to fewer than one in twenty (4.2%) of the state's total population.

Indiana's academic communities have a small but notable effect on the characteristics and distribution of the state's Hispanic population by MSA. Four of the five MSAs in which Central and South Americans constitute at least one-tenth of the Hispanic population are home to one of Indiana's colleges and universities. These four MSAs and their respective universities include Bloomington and Indiana University; Lafayette and Purdue; South Bend and Notre Dame; and Terre Haute and Indiana State, Rose-Hulman, and St. Mary of the Woods.

In these MSAs, as well as the Muncie MSA, which is home to Ball State University, a disproportionately large share of the Hispanic community is enrolled in college. More than half (56.4%) of the Hispanics in the Bloomington MSA are enrolled in college, as are nearly half (45.9%) in the Lafayette MSA, more than one-third (35.6%) in the Muncie MSA, and about one-sixth of the Hispanic community in the South Bend MSA (17.8%) and the Terre Haute MSA (14.9%).

Across the state, Hispanics of Central and South American origin are about three times as prevalent among Hispanic college students in Indiana than they are among the Hispanic population as a whole. While 4.8 percent of the state's Hispanics are Central or South American in origin, 12.1 percent of the state's Hispanic college students are. Unfortunately, the low number of Central and South American college students prohibits using the PUMS files for analyzing their presence in particular metropolitan areas. Still, the data strongly imply that those concerned with Hispanics in Indiana academic communities should recognize the large number of Hispanics enrolled in college and the prevalence of Central and South American origin Hispanics among these populations.

The future watchword in geographic analysis of Indiana's Hispanics may be mobility. Even within the Gary MSA, which has large urban Hispanic communities, Hispanics are showing geographic mobility. Nearly as many Hispanics live in the suburbs of the Gary MSA (i.e., Porter County and that part of Lake County outside the city limits of East Chicago, Gary, and Hammond) as live within East Chicago. Figure 12 indicates the dramatic growth Indiana's Hispanic population enjoyed in the last decade outside its traditional urban centers.

In 1980, East Chicago was home to nearly one in five (19.3%) across the state. By 1990, however, East Chicago's Hispanic population had declined 3.7 percent, and its share of Indiana Hispanics had dropped to one-sixth (16.4%).

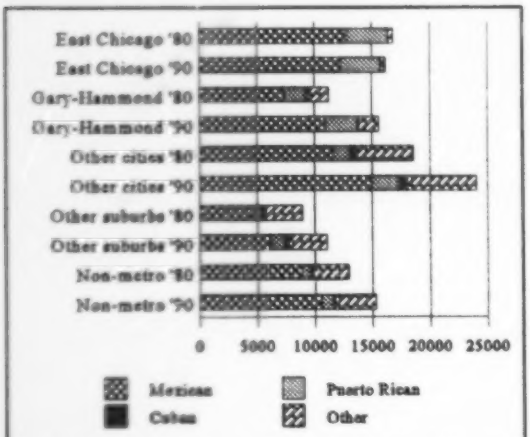

Figure 12: *Indiana Hispanics by origin and metropolitan residence, 1980 and 1990.*

Suburban areas of the Gary MSA, however, had the fastest rate of increase in Hispanic population of any area of the state. Hispanic population in the Gary MSA's suburbs grew 38.5 percent last decade. The Gary MSA suburban share of the state's Hispanic population increased from one-eighth (12.9%) to nearly one-sixth (15.7%).

Hispanic population growth was particularly evident outside the Gary MSA. In 1980, more than half (53.6%) of the state's Hispanics lived in the Gary MSA. By 1990, the Gary MSA's share of the state's Hispanic population had declined to less than half (49.0%).

Central cities outside the Gary MSA showed the greatest increase in numbers of Hispanics, or 5,582 from 1980 to 1990, an increase of 29.6 percent. Their share of the state's Hispanic population increased from just over one-fifth (21.3%) to just under one-fourth (24.4%).

The Hispanic population of suburban areas outside the Gary MSA increased 23.8 percent. These areas' share of the Hispanic population increased from 10.2 percent to 11.2 percent.

The Hispanic population of the state's non-metropolitan areas grew nearly one-fifth (18.2%) last decade. The non-metropolitan share of the state's Hispanic population increased slightly, from 14.8 percent to 15.4 percent.

While high birth rates are a large source of Hispanic population growth throughout the state, geographic mobility adds volatility to Hispanic population patterns. Hispanics are more mobile than other Hoosiers, as half (49.9%) of all Hispanics over four years of age lived in a different house in 1985, compared to four in nine (44.4%) of all Hoosiers.

The Census's data on migration allows comparative analysis of migration among Hispanics in four areas of the state. These include the central cities of the Gary MSA, the suburbs of the Gary MSA, the Indianapolis MSA, and other areas of the state.[5]

Among the nearly 16,000 Hispanics who moved to Indiana from outside the state between 1985 and 1990, four in twenty (20.5%) did so from Illinois, three in twenty (14.8%) did so from Texas, one in twenty (5.3%) did so from Puerto Rico, and five in twenty (23.5%) did so from elsewhere in the United States. Only four in twenty (20.1%) did so from outside the United States. Illinois was a larger source of Hispanic migration to Indiana than all foreign lands combined.

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[5]Unfortunately for this analysis, the Public Use Microdata Area including the central cities of the Gary MSA also includes Whiting. It is impossible to separate Whiting from Gary, Hammond, and East Chicago in PUMS analysis. While Whiting's 1990 population was 14.3 percent Hispanic, the 735 Hispanics of Whiting comprise only 2.2 percent of the Hispanic population in the combined areas of East Chicago, Gary, Hammond, and Whiting, and 4.7 percent of the Hispanic population in that part of the Gary MSA outside the central cities. In short, while the inclusion of Whiting Hispanics with Hispanics of the Gary MSA central cities is not desirable, it does not distort our analysis greatly.

Recent foreign arrivals account for less than one in twenty-five (3.7%) among Indiana Hispanics over four years of age.

Central and South Americans are more than twice as prevalent among Hispanics recently moving to Indiana than they are in the state's total Hispanic population. While Central and South Americans are 4.8 percent of the state's 1990 Hispanic population, they are 11.0 percent of Hispanics who lived outside the state in 1985. Among Central and South Americans moving to Indiana between 1985 and 1990, five in nine (55%) moved from a foreign land.

Those of Mexican origin comprised three in five (61.1%) among recent Hispanic movers to Indiana. Among Hispanics of Mexican origin moving to Indiana between 1985 and 1990, more than two in five were from Illinois (23.2%) or Texas (21.6%), and nearly two in five (37.9%) moved from another state. Altogether, more than four in five (82.6%) Hispanics of Mexican origin moving to Indiana did so from another state.

Like those of Mexican origin, Indiana Hispanics over four years of age and of Puerto Rican and Cuban origin were those most likely to have lived in Indiana in 1985. Among Puerto Ricans, more than four in five (80.3%) lived in Indiana in 1985. Among those of Cuban origin, nearly three in four (73.9%) lived in Indiana in 1985.

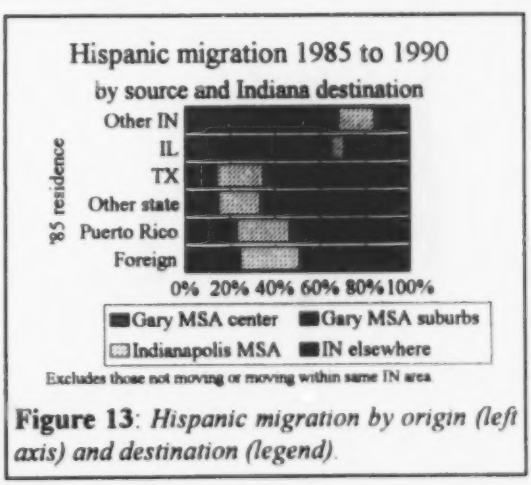

Figure 13: *Hispanic migration by origin (left axis) and destination (legend).*

More than four in five (82.3%) Hispanics over four years of age and of other origins also lived in Indiana in 1985. Among those moving to Indiana from elsewhere, nearly three in four (72.6%) did so from elsewhere in the United States.

While the Gary and Indianapolis MSAs are home to three-fifths (60.2%) of the state's Hispanic population, Hispanics moving to Indiana from outside the state are much more likely to move elsewhere in the state (see Figure 13). More than half (54.6%) of the Hispanics who moved to Indiana between 1985 and 1990 settled outside the Gary and Indianapolis MSAs.

Among Hispanics moving between 1985 and 1990 from elsewhere in the United States to Indiana, 56.0 percent settled outside the Gary and Indianapolis MSAs. Among Hispanics moving between 1985 and 1990 from foreign lands to Indiana, nearly half (49.2%) settled outside the Gary and Indianapolis MSAs.

The Indianapolis MSA was the second most popular area for recent Hispanic movers to Indiana. Nearly 3,500 Hispanics moved to the Indianapolis MSA between 1985 and 1990. These recent movers accounted for nearly a third (30.7%) of the MSA's 1990 Hispanic population. Of these movers, roughly four in seven (57.9%) were from elsewhere in the United States, less than two in seven (24.1%) were from foreign lands, and more than one in seven (18.0%) were from elsewhere in Indiana.

The suburbs of the Gary MSA drew most of their migrants from the central cities (East Chicago, Gary, Hammond) of the MSA. More than 3,300 Hispanics moved to the suburbs of the Gary MSA between 1985 and 1990. Of these, more than half (51.4%) were from the MSA's central cities.

While the central cities of the Gary MSA lost Hispanic population last decade,

they still drew new Hispanic residents from elsewhere. Nearly 3,700 Hispanics in the 1990 Census moved from elsewhere to the Gary MSA's central cities since 1985. The largest sources for this migration were Illinois (34.3 percent of movers), the Gary MSA suburbs (17.2%), and foreign lands (16.4%).

While Indiana's Hispanic population has many origins, it is thoroughly American and largely Hoosier (see Table 9). More than five in six (83.9%) Indiana Hispanics were born in the United States. Almost half (49.9%) were born in Indiana, and more than a fourth (26.6%) were born in another U.S. state. Only in the Diocese of Fort Wayne-South Bend (20.6%) are foreign-born persons as much as one-fifth of the Hispanic population.

The nativity characteristics of Indiana's Mexican origin population resemble those for the Hispanic population as a whole. More than four in five (82.3%) among those of Mexican origin were born in the United States. More than half (53.2%) were born in Indiana. More than a fourth (28.8%) were born in another U.S. state, typically Texas or Illinois.

Indiana's Puerto Rican population is almost entirely native. Approximately two of every five (39.0%) Puerto Ricans in Indiana are American natives born outside the fifty states (the reader will recall Puerto Rico is an American commonwealth without statehood). Approximately three of every five (59.7%) were born in one of the fifty states. Approximately three-fourths (76.1%) of those born in the fifty states were born in Indiana, while many others were born in New York (6.4%) or Illinois (6.3%).

Nearly nine of every ten (87.9%) Indiana Hispanics with an *other* origin are native to the United States. Three of every five (60.0%) were born in Indiana. Smaller numbers were born in Illinois and Texas.

Though Indiana's Hispanic population is primarily a native population, approximately one of every six (16.1%) Indiana Hispanics immigrated to the United States. Approximately one of every three (33.7%) of this foreign born population arrived in the United States during the 1980s. Nearly the same number (29.2%) arrived during the 1970s. The remainder came during the 1960s (15.9%), the 1950s (12.2%), or earlier (8.9%). While many (38.8%) of those born outside the United States have become U.S. citizens, many more (61.1%) have not.

Foreign born Hispanics of Central American, South American, and *other* origins are diverse. Among foreign born Hispanics of Central and South American origin are Colombians (14.0%), Chileans (9.2%), Panamanians (9.1%), Guatemalans (8.5%), Salvadorans (7.6%), Hondurans (6.4%), Costa Ricans (5.9%), Peruvians (5.5%), Caribbean Islanders (5.0%), Ecuadoreans (4.1%), Argentineans (4.0%). Bolivians (4.0%), Nicaraguans (3.9%), and Venezuelans (3.2%). Among foreign born Hispanics of *other*

Table 9
Nativity of Persons [in percents]

	Total Population	Hispanic Population	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central or South American	Other Hispanic
Indiana	71.1	49.9	53.2	45.4	25.5	13.9	60.0
Other U. S. state	26.7	26.6	28.8	14.3	35.7	10.5	27.3
Other U. S. native	0.5	7.4	0.3	39.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Foreign born	1.7	16.1	17.7	1.3	39.1	75.6	12.1

origins, Filipinos (30.4%) are the largest group, followed by Spaniards (19.4%), Mexicans (13.9%), and Brazilians (12.8%).[6]

Among Mexican immigrants now living in Indiana, nine in ten (89.4%) have arrived in the United States since 1950, and six in ten (60.4%) have arrived since 1970 (see Table 10). Mexican immigrants are about as likely to be aliens as they are to be citizens. About five in nine (55.1%) are aliens, while about four in nine (44.9%) are citizens (see Table 11).

Since the process of acquiring U.S. citizenship can be lengthy, it is not surprising that earlier immigrants are more likely to be citizens than are more recent arrivals. Still, this pattern is worth noting since it highlights the importance that might be attached to citizenship programs. Among those who came to the United States before 1950, citizens outnumber aliens by approximately two to one. The same ratio is found among those who arrived during the 1950s. Among those who came during the 1960s, however, the ratio of citizens to aliens is almost one to one, and among those who arrived in the 1970s aliens outnumber citizens by approximately two to one. Among those who entered the U.S. during the 1980s, aliens outnumber citizens by nearly a three to one margin.

Indiana's Hispanic population is primarily an urban population that lives mainly in the central cities of the state's MSAs. It is primarily Mexican and Puerto Rican in origin, although the Hispanic community in the Indianapolis MSA, the second largest in the state, contains a significant proportion of Central and South Americans whose presence is not easily attributable to the presence of Hispanic college students. In areas of the state where the Hispanic population constitutes a relatively small proportion of the total population—especially where the total number of Hispanic persons is small—Hispanics are more prone to identify themselves as simply Hispanic rather than as Hispanic with a specific national origin.

Indiana's Hispanic population is not primarily an immigrant population except in

Table 10
Foreign Born Mexican and Central and South American Hispanics by Year of Entry [in percents]

	Mexican	Central and South American
1980s	26.3	51.3
1960s	13.4	17.2
pre-1950	10.6	2.9

Table 11
Foreign born Mexicans by Year of Entry and Citizenship Status [in percents]

	Citizens	Aliens
1980s	7.3	19.0
1960s	7.6	5.8
pre-1950	7.6	3.0
All years	44.9	55.1

[6]Although Brazil is a South American nation, Portuguese, not Spanish, is its national language. As a result, persons born in Brazil who identify themselves as *Hispanic* are listed as *other* Hispanics rather than South American.

Hispanic origin and place of birth are ascertained through separate questions. As a result, a person may be identified as of *other* Hispanic origin and have been born in Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, etc. Those born in Mexico are typically more likely to claim Mexican origins, and foreign born of Mexican origins are most likely to have been born in Mexico. As the statistic above indicates, however, there are some exceptions to this.

the same sense that one might say that those with a European heritage are an immigrant population. This is not to say that there are no immigrants among Hispanics. There are many. Still, one must realize that Indiana Hispanics are primarily Americans and largely native Hoosiers.

Indiana Hispanics: Demographic and Social Characteristics

The demographics of a population (e.g., its size, age, sex structure) are among its most important characteristics. They are critical in understanding other topics. In the case of Indiana Hispanics, one must appreciate the age structure of the Hispanic population. Hispanics are much younger than other Hoosiers. As a result, many have not yet married and started families. An accurate picture of the Hispanic population's social characteristics must consider its age structure.

Age

Indiana's Hispanic population is a young population. Its median age is 24.6 years, or more than eight years below the media of 32.8 for all Hoosiers. More than one of every five (20.8%) Indiana Hispanics are under age ten. More than two of five (41.5%) are under 20, and nearly three of every five (59.6%) are under 30. At the other end of the age continuum, fewer than one of every ten (8.1%) are 60 or over. Fewer than one in thirty (3.2%) are 70 or over, and only one in one hundred (1.0%) are 80 or over.

Indiana's Hispanic population has a slightly younger age structure than the Hispanic population nationwide. Nationwide, nearly two in five (38.7%) Hispanics are under 20, and about one in thirty (3.3%) are 70 or over. Indiana Hispanics have a much younger age structure than all Hoosiers, and all Hispanics have a much younger age structure than all Americans (see Figure 12).

As one would expect given the preponderance of Mexicans among Hispanic Hoosiers, the age profile of Mexican Hispanics in Indiana closely resembles the age profile of all Hispanics. The median age of Indiana's Mexican Hispanics is 23 years. Approximately six in ten (61.7%) are less than 30; fewer than one in ten (6.9%) are 60 or over.

The age profile of Puerto Rican Hispanics also resembles the age profile of all Indiana Hispanics. Their median age, at 25, is somewhat higher than that for all Indiana Hispanics. Twelve of every twenty (59.2%) are less than 30. Fewer than one in twenty (4.8%) are 60 or older. As a result, the proportion of Puerto Ricans who are middle-aged is slightly larger than the proportion of Mexicans who are middle-aged.

This trend is also apparent among

Table 12
Age Distribution [in percents]

	All Hoosiers	All Indiana Hispanics	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central or South American	Other Hispanic
80 & over years	2.9	1.0	0.5	0.0	3.7	0.0	3.4
70-79 years	5.6	2.2	1.9	0.9	1.0	2.3	4.2
60-69 years	8.4	4.9	4.5	3.9	6.1	2.4	5.6
50-59 years	9.0	6.3	6.1	6.8	3.7	7.9	4.1
40-49 years	12.6	9.9	8.9	11.5	11.6	10.8	9.3
30-39 years	16.3	16.1	16.4	17.8	20.6	17.6	17.3
20-29 years	15.6	18.1	18.3	21.2	23.3	30.2	22.8
10-19 years	15.0	20.8	20.9	21.5	13.8	12.3	14.9
Under 10 years	14.6	20.7	23.4	16.5	16.2	16.5	18.4
Median age (years)	32.8	24.6	23.0	25.0	28.0	27.0	26.0

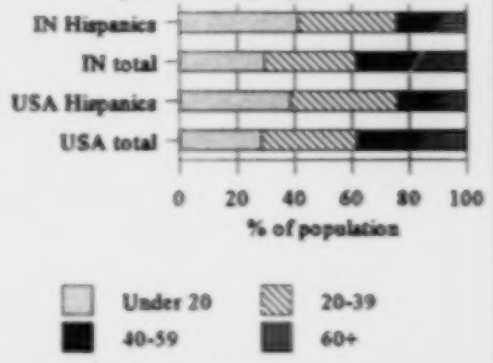

Figure 12. *Total and Hispanic populations by age, state and nation.*

Cuban Hispanics. Their median age, at 28, is the highest of the Hispanic groups reported in Table 12. Approximately ten of every twenty (53.3%) Cubans are under 30; however, the largest group among those under 30 are those in their 20s. Approximately two of every twenty (10.8%) Cubans are 60 or older. More than seven of twenty (35.9%) are between 30 and 59 years of age inclusive.

The age profile of Central and South American Hispanics is relatively unique. While their median age, at 27, is in the range of the other national origin groups, they contain a disproportionately large number of those in their 20s. More than six of every twenty (30.2%) Central and South American Hispanics are in their 20s, compared to about four of twenty (18.5%) among all Indiana Hispanics and three of twenty (15.5%) among all Hoosiers.

The age profile of Hispanics of other national origins has greater diversity. Their median age, at 26, is about the same as that for the other groups. Their age structure is slightly older—approximately 13 percent are 60 or older—than that for the other groups, and they have a more even distribution among the older age groups.

Age-Sex Structure

The age-sex structure of Indiana's Hispanic population is almost as fundamental as the age structure. It is certainly more interesting, since the ratio of males to females exposes the structural context in which social life occurs.

Table 13 reports male to female ratios for several populations and age groups. Males outnumber females in the Hispanic population. Among both the overall Hispanic population and Hispanics less than 15 years of age, there are 103 males for every 100 females. The discrepancy is greater for Hispanics most likely contemplating marriage. Among Hispanics 15 to 24 years of age, there are 108 males for every 100 females. Among Hispanics 25 to 34 years of age, there are 106 males for every 100 females, and among Hispanics 35 to 44, there are 109 males for every 100 females. Only among Hispanics 45 and over, or in that age group where females usually outnumber males by the greatest margin, are there more females than males.

Those under 15 may not notice the large number of males, but those in the other groups are more likely to note the difference. In seeking dating or marriage partners, some Hispanic men must look beyond Indiana's Hispanic community—whether to their

Table 13
Male to Female Ratio by Age

	All Hoosiers	All Hispanics	Mexican	Puerto Rican
45 yrs. & over	0.81	0.94	0.90	1.17
35 to 44 yrs.	0.97	1.09	1.09	0.93
25 to 34 yrs.	0.97	1.06	1.26	1.06
15 to 24 yrs.	1.02	1.08	1.17	1.15
Under 15 yrs.	1.05	1.03	1.02	0.89
All Ages	0.94	1.03	1.07	1.03

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country of origin or to another Hoosier community.

Among both Mexican and Puerto Rican Hispanics in Indiana, the age-sex profile is even more poignant. Among Mexican Hispanics in Indiana between 15 and 24, there are 117 males for every 100 females. In the 25 to 34 age group, there are 126 males for every 100 females. Considering Mexican Hispanics between 15 and 34 inclusive, there are 121 males for every 100 females.

A similar portrait emerges in the Puerto Rican community. In the 15 to 24 age group, there are 115 males for every 100 females; among those 25 to 34, there are 106 males for every 100 females. Among the two groups combined, there are 111 males for every 100 females.

As Indiana's Hispanic population has grown, it has become more male. In 1980, among all age groups, the male to female ratio among Hispanics was 1.01. In 1990, it was 1.03. Among Indiana Hispanics of Mexican origin, the male to female ratio in 1980 was 1.02. In 1990, it was 1.07. Among Puerto Ricans in Indiana, the sex ratio among all ages was 1.03 in both 1980 and 1990.

Only in the Diocese of Evansville do females outnumber males among Hispanics; the minuscule difference is three persons. In each of the state's other dioceses males outnumber females, by margins from two to ten percent. The male to female ratio in the counties comprising the Diocese of Gary is 1.02, while in Lafayette it is 1.03, in Indianapolis 1.04, and in Fort Wayne-South Bend it is 1.08.

These numbers raise several questions which deserve further consideration. One wonders whether some Hispanic men—particularly Mexican and Puerto Rican men, and those Hispanic males in the counties comprising the Diocese of Fort Wayne-South Bend—with families in their country of origin will look to that country for a spouse, or whether they will search outside the Hispanic community here in Indiana. Analysis of the PUMS suggests that many Hispanics are in fact looking outside the Hispanic community for a spouse. Obviously, this process will affect Hispanic cultural identity and assimilation.

Marital Status

Examining the ethnic identity of husbands and wives in Hispanic married couple families yields a measure of Hispanic assimilation into the American mainstream (a Hispanic married couple family is one in which either marriage partner is Hispanic). Table 14 reports Hispanic identity among Hispanic married couples.

Just over two in five (41.3%) of Hispanic couples are comprised of two Hispanics. Hispanic marriages with one non-Hispanic partner are most prevalent away from the traditional northwestern center of the state's Hispanic population. In the Diocese of Gary, four in seven (57.3%) of all Hispanic couples have two Hispanic partners. Among those Hispanics both in the northwest and throughout the state with a non-Hispanic marriage partner, the majority are men.

Mexican married couples, or those married couples with at least one Mexican partner, have a similar profile. Fewer than half (43.3%) of such couples have two Hispanic

Table 14
Hispanic Identity in Hispanic Married Couple Families by Origin [in percents]

	Husband only	Wife only	Both
Mexican	31.2	25.5	43.3
Puerto Rican	23.9	23.0	53.1
Other	41.0	31.5	27.5
All origins	31.5	27.1	41.3

partners, although four in seven (57.2%) in the Diocese of Gary do. Of married Mexicans with a non-Hispanic partner, 54 percent are male, and 46 percent are female.

Puerto Rican married couples differ from Mexican married couples. Among Puerto Rican couples throughout the state, more than half (53.1%) are composed of two Hispanics, and more than seven in ten (70.9%) in the Diocese of Gary are. This is not surprising given the closer balance in the male to female ratio among Puerto Ricans. Of married Puerto Ricans with a non-Hispanic partner, 51 percent are male, and 49 percent are female.

Married couple households comprised of at least one Hispanic with other origins present a striking contrast. Just over a quarter (27.5%) of married couples among Hispanics of other origins are composed of two Hispanic partners. This pattern is true even in the Diocese of Gary, where fewer than three in ten (29.7%) of married Hispanics of other origins have a Hispanic partner. Among married Hispanics of other origins with a non-Hispanic partner, four in seven (56%) are male, and three in seven (44%) are female.

The majority (58.6%) of "Hispanic" married couples actually have one non-Hispanic partner. Only among married Puerto Ricans are a majority of married couples composed of two Hispanic partners. As a result, the overwhelming majority of "Hispanic" married couples are actually married couples comprised of a Hispanic and a non-Hispanic.

The large number of mixed Hispanic and non-Hispanic households suggests that many Hispanics are assimilating into the American mainstream. Further evidence of that trend comes from an examination of the marital composition of Hispanics.

Table 15
Marital Composition [in percents]
Universe: Persons 15 years and over

		Standardized Rates		
	All Hoosiers	All Hispanics	Mexican	Puerto Rican
Males				
Now married	60.3	57.2	58.5	57.5
Widowed	2.4	2.7	2.7	1.5
Divorced	8.5	8.9	10.0	11.3
Separated	1.2	1.9	1.0	2.0
Never Married	27.6	29.4	27.9	27.7
Females				
Now married	54.7	52.5	53.7	55.8
Widowed	12.1	12.3	6.9	4.1
Divorced	10.4	10.5	11.8	13.8
Separated	1.5	2.4	3.1	1.0
Never Married	21.3	22.3	24.4	25.3

Table 15 presents data on marital status for several groups. Unlike the data in Table 2, the data for Hispanic groups in Table 15 have been standardized for age.[7] They reveal what the marital composition of the Hispanic population would be if the age structure of the Hispanic population were identical to that of the state's total population, instead of being skewed towards younger age groups where adults are more likely to have never married.

Given a cultural tradition that values family life, the data in Table 15 are surprising in their similarity between the totals for Indiana Hispanics and for all Hoosiers. Consider now married males, for example. When controlling for age, the marriage rate for

[7]For an explanation and discussion of standardization, see Henry S. Shryock and Jacob S. Siegel, *The Methods and Materials of Demography*, condensed edition by Edward G. Stockwell (San Diego: Academic Press, 1976), pp. 241-243, 284-288.

all Hispanic men, Mexican men, and Puerto Rican men is between 57 and 58 percent. The differences within these groups is only about three percent in any given category. More importantly, Hispanic men are more likely than other Indiana men to remain single or to be separated or divorced.

This comparison between Hispanic and non-Hispanic men holds for Hispanic and non-Hispanic women. A significant difference for both groups from comparable groups of males is the number of women who were widowed. Aside from this, there is a difference, when controlling for age, of about 2 percent in the number of now married Hispanic and non-Hispanic Indiana women. This difference is almost evenly spread between the never married and the separated or divorced groups. Again, even after accounting for the younger age structure of the Hispanic population, Hispanic women are more likely than other Indiana women to remain single or to be divorced or separated.

This profile is surprising. Because Hispanics are reputed to value family live more positively than mainstream Americans, one would expect—after accounting for age differences—larger numbers of Hispanics to be married, and smaller numbers to be separated or divorced. To the extent that there is any appreciable difference between the total and Hispanic populations, it runs contrary to this expectation. In fact, Indiana Hispanics are less likely to be married, and more likely to be separated or divorced, than all Hoosiers.

Fertility

Hispanic women differ from all Hoosier women in the number of children to whom they give birth. Table 16 reports the average number of children born per woman by age group for several populations.

Consider the contrast between all Hoosier women and Hispanic women. In the 15 to 24 age group, members of both populations have had approximately the same number of children, with the mean number borne by all Indiana women at 0.31, and the average number for Hispanic women at 0.36. In older age groups, a substantial gap appears and widens. Among those 25 to 34, Hispanic women have borne an average of 1.67 children, while all Indiana women have borne a mean of 1.48. Among those 35 to 44, Hispanic women have borne an average of 2.39 children, while all Indiana women have borne 2.05. Among those 45 and over, Hispanic women have borne an average of 3.86 children, while all Indiana women have borne 2.77. In this oldest age group, Hispanic women tend to have at least one more child than the typical Hoosier woman.

One wonders whether younger Hispanic women will bear children at the same rate as their parents or grandparents. As we have noted, there are many indications of assimilation by Indiana's Hispanics, and perhaps their birth rate will decline as assimilation continues.

Such musings must remain speculative—few trends are more

Table 16
Children Ever Born per Woman
Universe: Females 15 years and over

	All Hoosiers	All Hispanics	Mexican	Puerto Rican
15 to 24 yrs.	0.31	0.36	0.47	0.25
25 to 34 yrs.	1.48	1.67	1.75	1.55
35 to 44 yrs.	2.05	2.39	2.51	2.00
Over 44 yrs.	2.77	3.86	4.23	3.71
All ages	1.90	2.02	2.22	1.72
Standardized rate		2.50	2.72	2.32

difficult to predict—but we can gain insight into trends by standardizing current information for age. A standardized birth rate is that which the Hispanic population would have if its age structure matched that for all Hoosiers. While all Indiana women have borne an average 1.9 children, the average for Hispanic women, when controlling for age, is 2.5 children. Higher birth rates for Hispanic women seem likely to continue for at least the near future.

Mexican and Puerto Rican women differ in their childbearing. Puerto Rican women have fewer children and have them at a later age. All Puerto Rican women have had an adjusted average of 1.72 children, or a standardized average of 2.32 children. All Mexican women have had an unadjusted average of 2.22 children, or a standardized average of 2.72 children. In each group, Mexican women have had more children then Puerto Rican women. Perhaps most significantly, Mexican women over 44, the group that reflects lifetime fertility, have had an average 4.23 children, while Puerto Rican women in the same age group have had an average of 3.71.

Since Hispanics are a relatively small part of the state's total population, Hispanic fertility rates are unlikely to affect total population projections for the state.[8] As we have seen, however Indiana's Hispanic population is concentrated in certain areas of the state. Consequently, its higher fertility rate may have a measurable impact in these areas—particularly if the population is largely

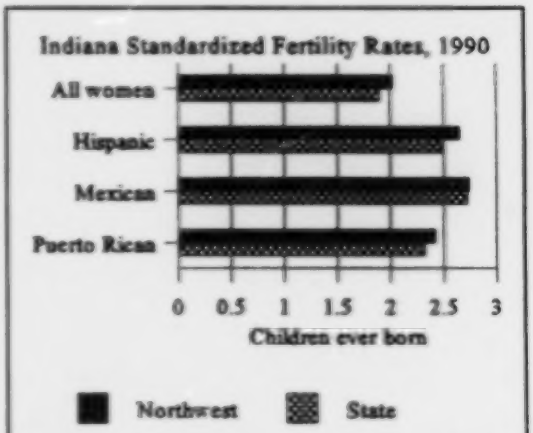

Figure 13: *Standardized mean number of children ever born by location and Hispanic origin.*

Mexican in origin.

In Northwest Indiana, or the counties comprising the Diocese of Gary, for example, both standardized and unstandardized fertility rates for all Hispanic women, for Hispanic women of national origin, and for Hispanic women of Puerto Rican origin, are even higher than they are for these groups of women throughout the state (see Figure 13). As a result, the Hispanic community of Northwest Indiana, which already comprises a majority of the state's Hispanics, may, for the next few years, see a higher rate of natural increase than any other similarly defined Hoosier community.

Educational Attainment

Hispanics differ most dramatically from all Hoosiers in the amount of formal education they have completed. Table 17 documents differences in educational attainment between Hispanics and non-Hispanics, as well as between these groups by age.

Nearly a fourth (24.4%) of all Hoosiers who are 25 years of age or older did not graduate from high school (compared to 24.8 percent of all adults nationwide). More than a

[8] See, for example, *Indiana County Population Projections: 1995 to 2030* (Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University School of Business [Indiana Business Research Center]), 1993. This publication's use of total population fertility rates obscures the potential effect of differential fertility rates. In areas of the state where the population is relatively homogeneous, such effects will be minimal. In areas with greater diversity, however, the effects will be greater.

third (37.4%) of Indiana Hispanics over 24, however, have not graduated from high school. Nearly one in six (15.6%) of all Hoosiers have attained a bachelor's or graduate degree (compared to 20.3% nationwide). Only one of nine (10.8%) Indiana Hispanics have done the same.

When one considers the breakdown on educational achievement by age, the data take on more nuance. In both the total population and the Hispanic population, high school completion rates fall as age increases.

Among all Hoosiers between 25 and 34 years of age inclusive, nearly nine of every ten (85.5%) has completed high school; among those ages 35 to 44, the rate (86.8%) is nearly identical. The rate drops to approximately eight of every ten (78.0%) for those between 45 and 54 inclusive, seven of ten (66.9%) for those between 55 and 64, and five of ten (53.5%) of those over 64.

Among Hispanics between ages 25 and 34 inclusive, less than eight of every ten (75.5%) have completed high school. Among Hispanics 35 to 44 years of age, seven of ten (70.7%) have completed high school. Five of ten (54.8%) of those 45 to 54, four of ten (37.2%) of those 55 to 64, and three of ten (29.6%) of those Hispanics over 64 have completed high school.

While there is a similar relationship between age and high school completion rates for both the total and the Hispanic populations, a sizeable gap in high school completion rates between that for Hispanics and that for all Hoosiers is apparent in every

Table 17

Educational Attainment (Highest Grade Completed) by Age Groups [in percents]

	All over 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	Over 64
All Hoosiers						
Less than high school	24.4	14.5	13.2	22.0	33.1	46.5
High school graduate	38.2	39.3	37.8	41.1	40.1	33.5
Some college, no degree	21.9	27.9	27.9	21.3	15.3	11.8
Bachelor's degree	9.2	13.7	11.6	7.1	5.8	4.5
Graduate or Professional Degree	6.4	4.6	9.4	8.6	5.8	3.7
All Hispanics						
Less than high school	37.4	24.5	29.3	45.2	62.8	70.4
High school graduate	30.6	35.5	33.2	29.6	20.7	16.3
Some college, no degree	21.2	26.9	24.1	16.4	10.8	9.6
Bachelor's degree	6.5	9.3	7.6	3.7	2.6	1.3
Graduate or Professional Degree	4.3	3.7	5.8	5.1	3.2	2.4
Mexican						
Less than high school	42.1	27.4	35.3	51.9	63.4	81.5
High school graduate	29.9	35.4	30.6	32.0	24.0	8.9
Some college, no degree	20.7	29.4	23.4	11.6	9.1	5.8
Bachelor's degree	5.1	5.7	7.7	2.4	2.8	2.2
Graduate or Professional Degree	2.1	2.1	3.0	2.1	0.7	1.5
Puerto Rican						
Less than high school	35.9	30.7	21.5	45.6	59.8	75.2
High school graduate	33.1	33.5	35.9	33.7	26.4	24.8
Some college, no degree	19.7	19.7	30.8	13.1	10.7	0.0
Bachelor's degree	7.4	13.9	3.9	4.2	0.0	0.0
Graduate or Professional Degree	4.0	2.2	7.9	3.5	3.1	0.0

age group. Among those 25 to 34, for example, Hispanics are 1.7 times more likely than all Hoosiers to have failed to complete high school. Among those 35 to 44, Hispanics are more than twice as likely as all Hoosiers to have failed to complete high school.

Since a college degree is quickly becoming a prerequisite for entry into well-paying jobs, college completion rates are perhaps more important than high school completion rates. Among those 25 to 34 years of age, nearly one in five (18.3%) Hoosiers have completed college; less than one of seven (13.0%) Hispanics in the same age group have. Among those 35 to 44 years of age, more than one of every five (21.0%) Hoosiers have completed college; fewer than one of seven (13.4%) Hispanics in this age group have.

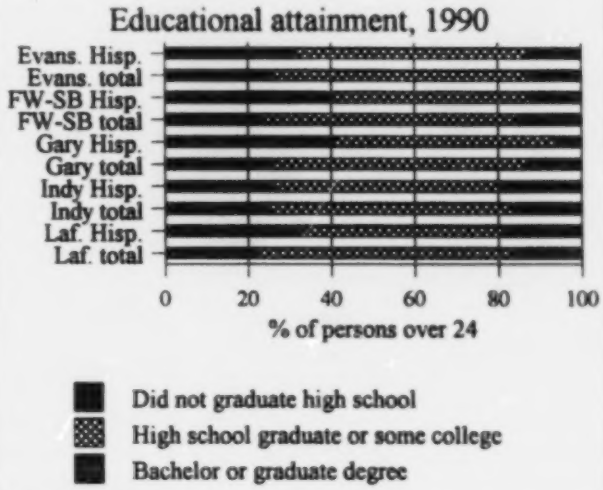

Figure 14: *Educational attainment by diocese and Hispanic origin.*

Those in younger age groups among both Hispanics and non-Hispanics are more likely to have at least some college education than those among older age groups. Among every age group, however, non-Hispanics are more likely than Hispanics to have at least some college education.

Educational attainment among Hispanics of Mexican origin is lower than it is for all Hispanics. Only 57.9 percent of Mexicans over 24 have completed high school, and only 7.2 percent have completed college. In every age group, the high school completion rate for Mexicans is lower than it is for all Hispanics. In all but the oldest age group (i.e., those over 64), the college completion rate for Mexicans is also lower than that for all Hispanics.

Educational attainment for Hispanics of Puerto Rican origin is generally higher than it is for all Hispanics. Sixty four percent of Puerto Ricans over 24 have completed high school, while 11.4 percent have also completed college.

Due to the relatively small numbers in the Puerto Rican age groupings, discernment of trends is difficult. Of particular concern, though, may be the situation among those 25 to 34 years old. This age group has a relatively low high school completion rate and a relatively high college completion rate. If this profile persists in coming years, there will be a pronounced division in educational attainment between poorly educated and well educated Puerto Ricans.

Educational differences between Hispanics and non-Hispanics vary by region of the state (see Figure 14). The areas comprising the dioceses with the largest number of Hispanics (Fort Wayne-South Bend and Gary) are those where Hispanics lag furthest behind educational attainment for the total adult population.

In every diocese the percentage of Hispanics who have completed high school is below the percentage of the total population which has completed high school. In the Diocese of Evansville, however, the percentage of Hispanics who have completed

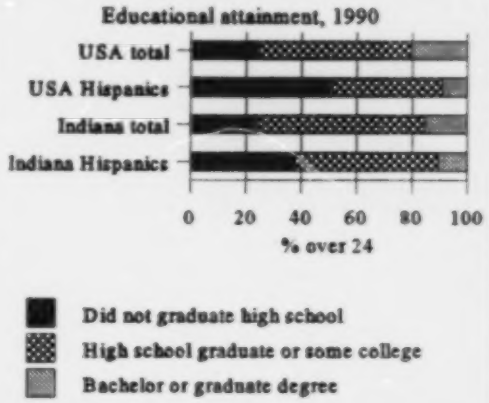

Figure 15: *Educational attainment by Hispanic origin, Indiana and nation.*

a bachelor's degree is identical to the percentage of all adults who have done the same, and in two dioceses, Indianapolis and Lafayette, Hispanics are more likely to have completed a college degree than the population as a whole.

Indiana Hispanics have higher levels of educational attainment than Hispanics nationwide (see Figure 15). High school graduation rates for Indiana Hispanics are over a fourth higher than they are for Hispanics nationwide. College graduation rates for Indiana Hispanics are over an eighth higher than they are for Hispanics nationwide. Compared to all adults nationwide, however, Indiana Hispanics have a college education rate about half the national level, and a high school graduation rate about two-thirds of the national level.

While education is a social characteristic of persons, its importance is enhanced by the correlation it has with an individual's economic standing. This connection will become more apparent as we turn to consideration of the economic characteristics of Indiana's Hispanics.

Indiana Hispanics: Economic Characteristics

Labor Force Participation

The issue of labor force participation is of crucial importance in examining economic characteristics of Indiana's Hispanic community. Table 18 reports labor force participation rates for Indiana Hispanics. Labor force participation rates show the percentage of those over 15 years of age who are currently employed or looking for work.

The table on labor force participation rates by age poses a riddle. In almost every age category, Hispanic males and Hispanic females have lower labor force participation rates. Nonetheless, both Hispanic males and Hispanic females have higher overall labor force participation rates. The solution to this riddle lies in the very different age distributions of the population.

To show this, we standardize the labor force participation rate for the peculiar age structure of the Hispanic population, specifically by comparing the total population and the Hispanic population with a hypothetical third population in which the size of each age group is the average of the size of that age group in the total population and the Hispanic population. The resulting standardized labor force participation rates are as one would expect. The total population's standardized labor force participation rate is higher than that for the Hispanic population.

The inference of these data is clear. Hispanics are less likely than all Hoosiers to be in the labor force; however, the fact that many more Hispanics are young persons who are much more likely to be in the labor force obscures this reality.

Since Indiana's Hispanic community has such a young age structure, its labor force participation rate creates the appearance of a healthy employment environment. As the future unfolds and the Hispanic population's age distribution becomes more statistically normal, however, the effect of lower labor force participation rates will become more obvious.

Unemployment

While labor force participation rates are a measure of industry, they are no guarantee of success, and Indiana's Hispanic community experiences relatively high levels of unemployment. Table 19 reports male and female unemployment rates for both all Hoosiers and all Hoosier Hispanics in 1990.

Hispanic males have an unemployment rate (8.6%) nearly three percentage points higher than the rate for all Indiana men. Hispanic females have an unemployment rate (10.0%) more than four percentage points higher than that for all Indiana women.

The age distribution of the Hispanic population affects an accurate interpretation of these unemployment rates. When the unemployment data by age group are controlled for the younger age structure of Indiana Hispanics, the differences in unemployment rates between Hispanics

Table 18

Labor Force Participation by Sex [in percents]

	Males		Females	
	All	Hispanic	All	Hispanic
16 to 24 yrs.	67.7	69.5	63.8	61.8
25 to 34 yrs.	93.2	91.3	75.7	69.2
35 to 44 yrs.	94.1	91.8	78.3	71.4
45 to 54 yrs.	91.6	89.3	71.5	61.8
55 to 64 yrs.	67.8	60.3	45.7	43.3
65 yrs. and over	17.3	17.1	8.0	9.2
All ages	75.2	78.2	57.4	60.3
Controlled for age	77.4	75.9	61.3	56.7

Table 19
Unemployment Rates by Sex [in percents]

	Males		Females	
	All	Hispanic	All	Hispanic
16 to 24 yrs.	13.2	17.2	11.2	15.4
25 to 34 yrs.	5.4	7.5	5.9	10.2
35 to 44 yrs.	3.8	3.7	4.2	7.5
45 to 54 yrs.	3.3	5.4	3.6	5.3
55 to 64 yrs.	3.5	5.5	3.0	5.9
65 yrs. and over	3.3	9.4	4.2	6.3
All ages	5.7	8.6	5.8	10.0
Controlled for age	6.1	8.2	6.1	9.6

and all Indiana workers diminish, though they still remain. Since unemployment is highest among younger persons, and since the Hispanic population has a high concentration of young persons, the overall unemployment rate for Hispanics is magnified beyond what it would be if the Hispanic community's age structure matched that for the state.

Perhaps the most significant characteristic of unemployed Hispanics is their level of educational attainment. Approximately six of every ten (62.1%) unemployed Hispanic men did not complete high school. Approximately four of ten (38.1%) earned a high school diploma. Only one of every ten (10.5%) unemployed Hispanic men has any education beyond high school. Approximately half (48.7%) of all unemployed Hispanic women did not complete high school. Nearly four of ten (38.8%) completed high school, but did not receive any further formal education. The remainder (12.6%) had completed at least some college.

Employment by Industry

Table 20 reports the location of Hispanic workers by industry. Approximately half of all Hispanic male workers are employed in two industries: durable goods manufacturing (34.4%) and retail trade (16.2%). More than half of employed Hispanic women are also employed in two industries: professional and related services (30.6%) and retail trade (25.6%).

Hispanic men are particularly more likely than all Hoosier men to be employed in durable goods manufacturing. While more than one in three (34.4%) Hispanic male workers are employed in durable goods manufacturing, less than one in four (24.7%) of all employed Hoosier males are. More than

Table 20
Employment by Industry by Sex [in percents]

	Males		Females	
	Hispanic	Total	Hispanic	Total
Farming, forestry, fishing	2.4	3.8	0.7	1.1
Mining	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1
Construction	7.1	9.3	0.6	1.2
Nondurable goods manufacturin	7.0	7.7	6.3	6.0
Durable goods manufacturing	34.4	24.7	10.9	10.6
Transportation	4.5	5.8	1.9	2.3
Communications	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.2
Utilities and sanitary services	1.3	1.8	0.9	0.6
Wholesale trade	4.0	5.3	2.4	2.5
Retail trade	16.2	14.1	25.6	21.1
Finance, insurance, real estate	1.9	3.8	6.6	7.9
Business and repair services	4.6	4.7	3.7	3.1
Personal services	1.2	1.3	4.8	4.3
Entertainment, recreation	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
Professional and related services	10.3	11.7	30.6	33.8
Public administration	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.3

two in five (41.4%) employed Hispanic men work in durable and nondurable goods manufacturing, compared to less than one in three (32.4%) of all employed Hoosier men.

Hispanic male workers are most concentrated in manufacturing in northwest Indiana. In the counties comprising the Diocese of Gary, more than two in five (42.8%) Hispanic male workers are employed in durable goods manufacturing, compared to three in ten (30.6%) of all male workers there. Nearly half (47.7%) of male Hispanic workers in northwest Indiana are in durable goods and nondurable goods manufacturing combined, compared to about one in three (36.4%) of all male workers who are similarly employed.

Hispanic women are much more like all Hoosier women in their industries of employment. Only in retail trade is there a noticeable difference between Hispanic and all Indiana women, and even here the differences are modest. About one in four (25.6%) Hispanic female workers are employed in retail trade, compared to about one in five (21.1%) of all Indiana women.

Employment by Occupation

Table 21 reports the percentages of persons employed in thirteen occupational categories.

The occupational categories listed in the Census are not perfect. Occupations vary both in the education they require and the income they generate. The occupational categories, however, do not necessarily reflect such differences. While the handlers, helpers, and laborers category is relatively homogeneous, professional specialists include not only doctors, lawyers, architects, and engineers, but also teachers, librarians, writers, artists, and dieticians. Still, the data do contain useful information.

Hispanic men are concentrated in four occupational categories: machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors (19.7%); handlers, helpers, and laborers (11.2%); and service, except household and protective (10.3%). While six of every ten (59.9%) employed Hispanic men work in one of these occupations, less than half (46.8%) of all employed Indiana men do so.

Table 21
Employment by Occupation by Sex [in percents]
Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over

	Males		Females	
	Hispanic	Total	Hispanic	All
Executive, administrative, managerial	5.8	11.1	7.1	9.3
Professional specialty	6.8	9.9	9.8	14.7
Technicians, related support	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.5
Sales	5.9	10.0	15.3	12.4
Administrative support	6.1	5.9	26.1	26.5
Private household service	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7
Protective service	2.9	2.1	0.8	0.5
Service, except household and private	10.3	6.8	19.6	17.3
Farming, forestry, fishing	1.9	3.5	0.7	0.7
Precision production	18.7	21.2	2.9	3.0
Machine operators, assemblers, inspectors	19.7	12.1	9.5	8.1
Transportation and material moving	7.7	7.7	1.0	1.1
Handlers, helpers, and laborers	11.2	6.7	2.9	2.4

Hispanic women are also concentrated in a small number of occupations: administrative support (26.1%); service, except household and protective (19.6%); and sales (15.3%). The percentage of employed Hispanic women in such jobs is similar to the percentage of all employed Indiana women in such jobs.

As important as the occupations in

which Hispanic men and women are employed are the occupations in which they are not employed. Most significantly, smaller percentages of both Hispanic men and Hispanic women are employed as executives, administrators, and managers, and as professional specialists.

While 11.1 percent of all employed Indiana men are executives, only 5.8 percent of Hispanic men are. While 9.9 percent of all employed Indiana men are professional specialists, only 6.8 percent of Hispanic men are.

The situation is similar for Hispanic women in comparison to all Indian women. While 9.3 percent of all employed Indiana women are executives, only 7.1 percent of Hispanic women are. While 14.7 percent of all employed Indiana women are professional specialists, only 9.8 percent of Hispanic women are.

Hispanics are likely to hold more prestigious jobs in areas where Hispanics are less numerous and perhaps most assimilated. They are most likely to be employed in managerial or professional jobs in western and southern Indiana, or the areas comprising the Dioceses of Evansville, Lafayette, and Indianapolis (see Figure 16). In each region of the state, however, Hispanics are less likely to hold managerial or professional jobs than other Hoosier workers are.

Outside of northwest Indiana, or the counties comprising the Diocese of Gary, Indiana Hispanics are more likely to hold managerial or professional jobs than are Hispanics nationwide. In northwest Indiana, local Hispanics are slightly less likely to hold such jobs than are Hispanic workers nationwide.[9]

Data on education and income by sex and occupation help demonstrate the effects of education on income. Table 22 reports the average educational attainment and average annual wage or salary earnings of employed persons by sex and occupation.[10]

Differences in educational attainment are frequently associated with occupation and income (this is not to deny the possibility of discrimination in the labor market). This is certainly the case with the highest-paying occupational groups. Those male workers employed in the four highest-paying occupations—executives, administrators, and managers; professional specialists; sales; and technicians—also have the four highest average levels of educational attainment. Likewise, those female workers employed in the three highest paying occupation groups for women—executives, administrators, and managers; professional specialists; and technicians—have the three highest levels of educational attainment among females.

The association is not exact. Although, for example, both males and females among the ranks of executives, administrators, and managers have the highest average income among workers of the same sex, they have only the second highest level of educational attainment. Both males and females in professional specialty occupations have the

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[9]In northwest Indiana, 11.4 percent of Hispanic workers hold maagerial or professional jobs. Across the nation, 13.4 percent of Hispanic workers hold such jobs. On Hispanic occupation by sex nationwide, see Jesus M. Garcia, *The Hispanic Population of the United States: March 1992*, Current Population Reports, Series P20-465 (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1993), p. 14.

[10]Average educational attainment is an average of attainment index scores. An individual score of 1 indicates formal education stopping before receipt of a high school diploma; 2 indicates receiving a high school diploma but no further formal education; 3 indicates receiving some college education but not a bachelor's degree; 4 indicates receiving a bachelor's degree; and 5 indicates a graduate or professional degree.

Average annual income is an average of wage and salary income figures as reported in the PUMS.

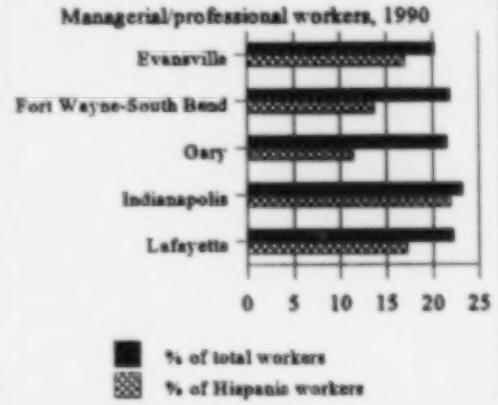

Figure 16: *Managerial and professional employees by diocese and Hispanic origin.*

highest educational levels and the second highest income. Nonetheless, the association is clear. As one's educational achievement increases, so, too, does one's income.

The relationship between educational achievement and income is critical for understanding the economic condition of Indiana's Hispanic community. Earlier we saw data indicating the lower educational attainment of the state's Hispanics. Since income is also associated with age, with younger workers typically earning less, and since Hispanics are disproportionately young, Hispanic incomes face dual downward pressures.

Work Status

Before considering income data, we need to consider the employment status of workers. Hispanic workers occupy relatively vulnerable positions in the labor force (see Table 23).

While 64.5 percent of all Indiana men employed worked full time, full year, in 1989, only 56.8 percent of Hispanic workers were similarly employed. The comparable figures for all Indiana women and Hispanic women were 45.2 percent and 40.3 percent.

Table 22
Income and Educational Attainment by Sex and Occupation

	Males		Females	
	Average Educational Attainment	Average Annual Income ($)	Average Educational Attainment	Average Annual Income ($)
Executive, administrative, managerial	3.3	40,728	2.9	19,691
Professional specialty	4.1	37,751	3.8	19,360
Technicians, related support	3.0	27,113	2.9	16,592
Sales	2.7	28,123	2.2	8,991
Administrative support	2.5	20,583	2.5	12,621
Private household service	1.8	3,140	1.8	4,272
Protective service	2.4	18,939	2.3	11,341
Service, except household and private	1.9	10,245	1.9	6,939
Farming, forestry, fishing	2.0	14,395	2.0	7,164
Precision production	2.1	25,464	2.0	15,873
Machine operators, assemblers, inspectors	2.0	22,753	1.8	13,250
Transportation and material moving	1.9	22,687	2.0	12,172
Handlers, helpers, and laborers	1.8	13,395	1.9	10,497

Table 23
Employment Status by Sex [in percents]
Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over

	Total	Hispanic
Males		
Full time, full year	64.5	56.8
Full time, part year	21.2	26.6
Part time, full year	4.2	3.7
Part time, part year	10.1	12.9
Females		
Full time, full year	45.2	40.3
Full time, part year	22.1	23.9
Part time, full year	11.3	10.6
Part time, part year	21.4	25.2

The difference in full time, full year employment rates for all men and Hispanic men is largely a difference in the rates of part time, full year employment. While 21.2 percent of all Indiana male workers were employed full time, part year, 26.6 percent of male Hispanic workers were similarly employed.

Table 24
Average Income by Age Group and Sex
Universe: Persons with income

	Hispanic	Total
Males		
15-24 yrs.	$7,662	$7,601
25-34 yrs.	20,514	23,028
35-44 yrs.	29,691	33,229
45-54 yrs.	29,598	33,377
55-64 yrs.	26,951	31,119
65-74 yrs.	14,147	20,645
75 or more yrs.	11,908	17,212
Females		
15-24 yrs.	$5,570	$5,728
25-34 yrs.	11,619	13,512
35-44 yrs.	14,957	16,168
45-54 yrs.	14,303	15,997
55-64 yrs.	9,113	13,042
65-74 yrs.	8,205	10,379
75 or more yrs.	10,624	10,423

The difference in full time, full year employment rates for women is largely represented by the difference in part time, part year employment. While 21.4 percent of all Indiana female workers were employed part time, part year, 25.2 percent of Hispanic female workers were similarly employed.

While some of the difference in full time, full year employment rates is doubtless a result of differences in age distribution between Hispanics and other Hoosiers, it also seems likely that Hispanic men and Hispanic women have difficulty holding full time, full year employment because they are educationally less qualified than other workers, because many are employed in industries whose work forces have been shrinking, and because they have less seniority in their positions.

Personal Income

Given their concentration in relatively low-paying occupations, Hispanic workers tend to earn less than all workers. Hispanic men and women of nearly every age group have lower incomes than all Hoosiers in comparable age and sex groups. In only two such groupings—among males 15 to 24 years of age, and females over 74 years of age—does Hispanic income exceed that for other Hoosiers (see Table 24).

Hispanic males between ages 15 and 34 had incomes that were 90.8 percent of those of all Indiana men of similar age. Hispanic males between the ages of 35 and 64 inclusive had incomes that were 86.4 percent of those of all Indiana men of similar age. Hispanic men over 64 had incomes that were only 69 percent of those for all Indiana men of similar age.

While older Hispanic men may have lower incomes due to a lack of Social Security income or to relatively lower retirement benefits, the gap among middle-aged men is

likely attributable to the relative increase in the wages of all workers. Recall that Hispanic workers are disproportionately located in low paying occupations whose wage scales do not increase greatly over time.

Hispanic females between ages 15 and 34 inclusive had incomes that were 85 percent of those for all Indiana women of similar age. Hispanic women between ages 35 and 64 had incomes that were 88.5 percent of those for all Indiana women of similar age.

The variance between the income of Hispanic women and all Indiana women is relatively constant by age. Again, one is reminded of the concentration of many Hispanic women in low paying occupations in industries with low wages.

Personal income for Indiana Hispanics varies within the state, and in comparison to that for all Hispanics in the nation. Indiana Hispanics enjoy higher per capita incomes than Hispanics across the nation do (see Figure 17). Furthermore, Hispanics in areas with large numbers of Hispanics have higher per capita incomes than all Hispanics in Indiana. Per capita incomes for Hispanics in Lake and Marion Counties, for example, the two counties with the highest number of Hispanics in the state, are above those for all Hispanics in Indiana. Still, per capita income for Hispanics in these areas is well behind that for all Hoosiers, as well as that for their fellow county residents.

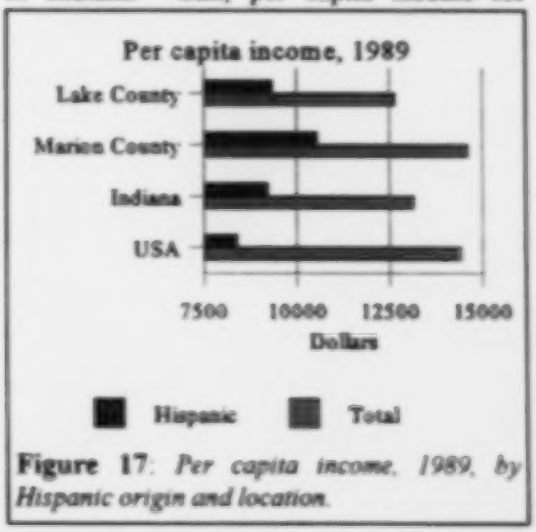

Figure 17. *Per capita income, 1989, by Hispanic origin and location.*

Family Income

Given the relatively low incomes of Hispanic adults, it is hardly surprising that Hispanic families have commensurately lower incomes than all Indiana families. Family incomes are the result of several factors, however, and these, to the extent possible, should be taken into account.

Table 25 reports average 1989 family income by type of family and age of household head. Not surprisingly, married couple families have the highest average income. Hispanic married couple families had an average income of $38,829. All Indiana married couple families had an average income of $43,913. Families headed by a single male had lower average incomes. Hispanic families headed by a single male had an average income of $30,426. All Indiana families headed by a single male had an average income of $30,426. Families headed by single females had the lowest average income. Hispanic families headed by a single female had an average income of $16,335. All Indiana families headed by a single female had an average income of $20,230.

Family incomes vary with the ages of household heads. In both the Hispanic and total populations, for each family type, incomes follow a curve. They are relatively low among young heads of households. They rise as household heads enter middle age. They decline as heads enter retirement. Hispanic male single parent family incomes vary slightly from this pattern.

Several factors influence the average income of families of all types and of all ages. Among others, these include the distribution of incomes by age and distribution of family types. Using a technique which takes into

account the components of a variable such as family income, and analyzing the differences in family income by controlling for type of family, age of household head, and other variables, we can quantify the effects of each factor on the gross average income of all Indiana families and Indiana Hispanic families.[11]

Hispanic families had an average 1989 income of $34,187. All Indiana families had an average income of $40,096. The two differ by $5,909.

Only 6 percent of this difference can be attributed to differences in the age distribution of the Hispanic and total populations. This report has frequently highlighted ramifications of the Hispanic population's youth, but in accounting for differences of family income this characteristic plays a lesser role.

Less than one fifth (18.6%) of the difference between the average family income for Hispanics and the average family income for all Hoosiers is attributable to differences in the distribution of family types. This is not surprising since we have noted that Hispanics tend to resemble the population at large in their marital habits.

More than three fourths of the difference between Hispanic family income and the average family income for all Hoosiers is a function of lower Hispanic family incomes. In other words, Hispanics have lower family incomes because their workers earn less, not because of younger age structure or a preponderance of single family households among them.

If Hispanic families had significantly higher rates of single parenthood, higher incomes could be attained with greater family stability. One might expect to hear calls for what would be basically moral reforms in Hispanic life. Hispanic family structure, however, is not significantly different from that for all Hoosiers. Calls for a return to traditional values seem inapplicable.

If Hispanic families had lower incomes because they tend to be headed by younger parents, higher incomes would simply be a matter of time. Over a number of years, the Hispanic population will presumably mature and approach an age distribution similar to that of the total population. At that future date, Hispanic average family income would approximate the total population's average family income. Age, however, is even less significant than family type in influencing

Table 25
1989 Family Incomes [in dollars]

	Hispanic	Total
Married couple	**$38,829**	**$43,913**
Householder 15-24 y. o.	23,413	24,370
Householder 25-34 y. o.	33,450	37,653
Householder 35-44 y. o.	43,325	49,898
Householder 45-54 y. o.	45,220	56,051
Householder 55-64 y. o.	45,150	46,930
Householder 65-74 y. o.	30,964	32,503
Householder 75+ y. o.	24,016	27,789
Male single parent	**$30,426**	**$31,333**
Householder 15-24 y. o.	22,498	19,659
Householder 25-34 y. o.	27,878	24,652
Householder 35-44 y. o.	34,001	33,247
Householder 45-54 y. o.	32,802	39,268
Householder 55-64 y. o.	43,963	36,202
Householder 65-74 y. o.	24,858	31,383
Householder 75+ y. o.	17,501	31,530
Female single parent	**$16,335**	**$20,230**
Householder 15-24 y. o.	9,779	8,623
Householder 25-34 y. o.	11,432	13,401
Householder 35-44 y. o.	17,538	21,348
Householder 45-54 y. o.	20,817	26,130
Householder 55-64 y. o.	29,388	27,432
Householder 65-74 y. o.	22,840	25,457
Householder 75+ y. o.	19,217	25,393
All Types, All Ages	**$34,187**	**$40,096**

[11]For a full explanation and discussion of the use of such techniques on Census data, see Prithwis Das Gupta, *Standardization and Decomposition of Rates: A User's Manual*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P23-186 (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1993).

Hispanic family income. The passage of time alone will have little effect on the income gap.

If the gap is to be closed, Hispanic families must have higher incomes, or, more specifically, members in better jobs which have higher pay. The successful pursuit of such jobs and incomes will likely demand that Hispanic adults enter occupations and industries which not only offer higher wages but also make greater demands upon workers.

This is a challenge which confronts Hispanic families throughout the state (see Figure 18), though the challenge they face is not as daunting as that facing Hispanic families nationwide. In no diocese does Hispanic family income match that for all families in the state (in 1989, median family income for all Hoosiers was $34,082; for Hispanics, it was $30,911). In no diocese does Hispanic family income match that for all families in the area.

Indiana Hispanics fare better in family income than Hispanics nationwide do. Nationwide in 1989, Hispanic families had a median family income of $24,156, only two-thirds (66%) of the median income which families nationwide had ($35,225). By contrast, Indiana Hispanic median family income was 88 percent of the national level, 91 percent of that for all Hoosier families, and 128 percent of that for Hispanic families nationwide. Median family income for Indiana Hispanics was above that for Hispanic families in any of the states with the ten largest Hispanic populations.

Still, while such comparative data show some economic strength of Indiana Hispanics in comparison to Hispanic families nationwide, they do not eliminate the economic challenges which still confront them here.

Poverty

Given the relatively large numbers of Hispanic adults who (1) are not in the labor force, (2) are unemployed, (3) are underemployed, or (4) are employed with relatively low incomes, it is hardly a surprise that poverty run deep in Indiana's Hispanic community.

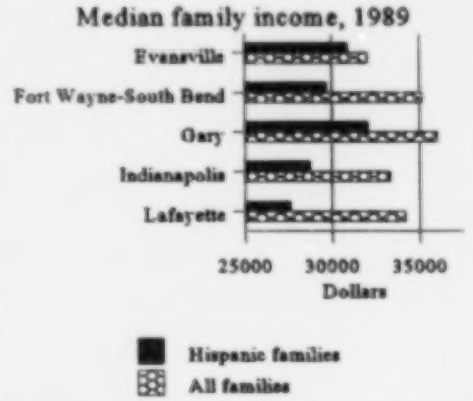

Figure 18: *Median family income, 1989, by diocese and Hispanic origin.*

Poverty is particularly acute among Hispanic children (see Table 26). More than one in four (27.1%) Hispanic children under age 5 live in poverty. Nearly one in five (19.7%) Hispanic children between ages 5 and 17 inclusive lives in poverty. Approximately the same proportion (20.7%) of young adults, those between the ages of 18 and 24, lives in poverty. Poverty rates are lower among middle-aged adults. Among seniors, however, they are higher. More than one in five (23.7%) Hispanics over 74 live in poverty. Poverty is nearly as acute among the elderly as it is among the very young.

Poverty cuts deeply within female single parent families (see Table 27). This is true both among Hispanics and all Hoosiers, for it is at best difficult for a single mother to negotiate the twin challenges of child rearing and work.

Five in nine (55.5%) Hispanic female single parent families with children under age 5 live in poverty; the same is true of all single

Table 26
Persons in Poverty by Age [in percents]

	Hispanic	Total
Under 5 yrs.	27.1	16.9
5 to 17 yrs.	19.7	13.2
18 to 24 yrs.	20.7	17.5
25 to 44 yrs.	12.2	8.2
45 to 64 yrs.	11.5	6.5
65 to 74 yrs.	15.5	8.7
75 yrs. and over	23.7	14.0
All Ages	**17.1**	**10.7**

parent families. The rates are even higher for female single parent families with children both under age 5 and between the ages of 5 and 17. Two-thirds (66.5%) of such Hispanic families live in poverty. Remarkably, poverty does not loosen much of its grip among single parent female families with children between the ages of 5 and 17 and without children under 5 years of age. More than two in five (42.8%) of such families live in poverty. One suspects that heads of such families face especially difficult challenges entering the job market since they frequently lack experience and educational credentials.

Interestingly, Hispanic male single parent families with young children fare somewhat better at avoiding poverty than all male single parent Hoosier families. Hispanic male single parent families with children under 5 and with children both under 5 and between the ages of 5 and 17 have lower poverty rates than comparably composed families in the total population. Anecdotal evidence suggests that Hispanic male single parents may benefit from extended kinship networks that allow them to negotiate more easily the demands of child rearing and work.

Table 27
Families in Poverty by Family Type and Presence and Age of Children [in percents]

	Hispanic	Total
Married couple	**8.0**	**4.1**
With related children under 18	8.4	5.2
Under 5 yrs. only	*10.0*	*6.1*
5 to 17 yrs. only	*6.0*	*4.0*
Under5 yrs. and 5 to 17 yrs.	*12.4*	*8.0*
No related children under 18	7.1	3.0
Male single parent	**13.0**	**10.9**
With related children under 18	16.2	15.0
Under 5 yrs. only	*16.7*	*20.4*
5 to 17 yrs. only	*14.2*	*11.5*
Under5 yrs. and 5 to 17 yrs.	*21.1*	*24.5*
No related children under 18	7.4	5.7
Female single parent	**44.9**	**29.6**
With related children under 18	51.2	39.7
Under 5 yrs. only	*55.5*	*50.3*
5 to 17 yrs. only	*42.8*	*31.0*
Under5 yrs. and 5 to 17 yrs.	*66.5*	*61.1*
No related children under 18	16.9	9.1
All families	**15.0**	**7.9**
All families with children under 18	**18.0**	**11.9**
All families with no children under 18	**8.2**	**3.7**

There can be little consolation in the fact that poverty is lower for Hispanic married couple families than it is for other Hispanic families. The poverty rate for Hispanic married couple families (8.0%) is nearly double that for all married couple Indiana families (4.1%). The gap is not as wide among married couple families with children, but it is wider among married couples without children.

Poverty for Indiana Hispanic families is considerably less than it is among Hispanic families nationwide. While more than one in seven (15.0%) Indiana Hispanic families live in poverty, this rate is still over a third less than the rate for Hispanic families nationwide (23.4%). Nevertheless, the poverty rate for Indiana Hispanic families is

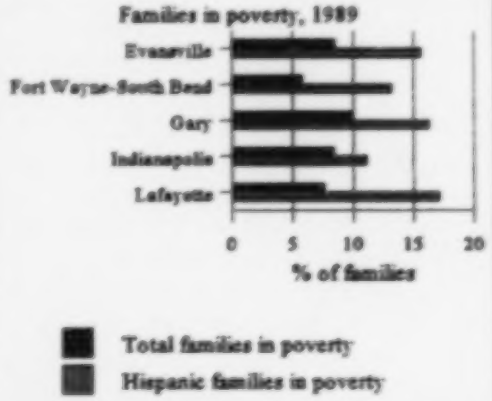

Figure 19: *Family poverty rates by diocese, 1990.*

50 percent higher than the rate for all American families (10.0%), and nearly double the rate for all Indiana families (7.9%).

Within Indiana, poverty varies by region for Hispanic families (see Figure 19). In every diocese the level of poverty for Hispanic families is above that for both all families nationwide and all families statewide. In the Archdiocese of Indianapolis, though, Hispanic family poverty levels are only a tenth above the national level, and only about a fourth above the level for all families in the area. In the Diocese of Lafayette, the poverty rate for Hispanic families is nearly 70 percent higher than the national level, and more than double the rate for all families in the area.

Conclusion

How does one conclude a broad profile of nearly 100,000 persons? Any attempt will necessarily do an injustice to some. Their particular characteristics and circumstances will be ignored, and they will be labeled with the characteristics and circumstances of the many. Also, the identification of just a few summary issues ignores others that may be equally important. Nonetheless, the data presented in this report point to some significant issues.

Most of these concern the broad question of the Hispanic community's "assimilation" into the American mainstream. There are many signs that Indiana's Hispanic community is as American as any other. About half (49.9%) of all Hispanic Hoosiers were born in Indiana. They are native Hoosiers. Four of every five (80.0%) Indiana Hispanics speak only English, or, if speaking a foreign language, speak English very well. Hispanics marry and divorce much like all other Hoosiers. Most significantly, the overwhelming majority of Hispanic married couple households are headed by a couple comprised of a Hispanic and a non-Hispanics.

Furthermore, Indiana Hispanics are distinct from their fellow Hispanics nationwide. They are more likely to be Mexican or Puerto Rican, and less likely to be Cuban, and Central or South American, than Hispanics across the nation. They have higher levels of education and income, and lower levels of poverty, than other Hispanics. Those that speak Spanish at home in Indiana are more likely than Spanish speakers nationwide to speak English very well.

Yet there are significant areas in which Indiana Hispanics are less integrated into the American mainstream. In an overwhelmingly suburban and rural state, Indiana Hispanics are still largely on the urban fringes. A typical Hispanic woman bears more children than a typical Indiana woman. Many Hispanics are economically successful, particularly in comparison to Hispanics nationwide; however, their success is modest in comparison to other Hoosiers. Few Indiana Hispanics have become wealthy, and many remain poor.

Not only does Indiana's Hispanic community differ from Hispanics nationwide, but within Indiana it varies significantly. There are many indicators that in areas where they are least concentrated Hispanics have made more rapid strides towards assimilation, and to matching prevailing standards in education, jobs, and wages.

The question of assimilation is particularly poignant when one considers the youth of the Hispanic population. That Indiana's Hispanic population is very young is beyond doubt. Nearly three in five (59.6%) Hispanics are less than 30 years old. The median age of all Hispanics is only 24.6 years. Youth influences every aspect of the Hispanic community's profile, and that influence is difficult to determine. Will the many young Hispanics lead lives that resemble those of their parents with their ties to their countries of origin, or will they move quickly into the American mainstream? Their lives will, of course, reflect both influences. What, though, will be the specific mix of those influences?

From one significant perspective, this question receives a pessimistic nuance. We earlier noted that only among those ages 16 to 24 is the Hispanic labor force participation rate higher than that of the total population's. This fact is at best ambiguous. It may be the case that many young Hispanics are working part-time while they pursue their educations. Nonetheless, it seems more likely that many young Hispanics are leaving school for the work force at an early age. If so, they will not be well positioned to enter America's economic mainstream. In that case, they would exhibit the social characteristics of most

Americans while continuing to possess the economic characteristics of their parents.

From another perspective, there is some reason for optimism. We noted earlier that Indiana's Hispanic population is moving away from its traditional urban centers. It is growing fastest in areas where many local social and economic indicators for Hispanics are above those for Hispanics statewide. Perhaps as the Hispanic population becomes more diffuse, it will find more social and economic opportunity in Indiana. Furthermore, new Hispanic arrivals to Indiana may enhance middle class elements among Indiana Hispanics. We earlier noted some 16,000 Indiana Hispanics had moved to the state between 1985 and 1990. Among this population's adults over 24 years of age, more than one in five (20.3%) have at least a bachelor's degree, and more than one in twelve (8.8%) hold a graduate degree. The level of college education among this new population of Indiana Hispanics is nearly twice that for all Indiana Hispanics (10.8%), and nearly a third higher than that for all Hoosiers (15.5%). Still, migration as a means of a group's social advancement has limits, and recent Hispanic migration to Indiana has been focused away from the state's traditional Hispanic population centers.

While this report is the first to document the Indiana Hispanic population statewide, there are some shortcomings and limits to its use. Indiana's Hispanic population, though small, is growing rapidly, or a dozen times more quickly than the state's population as a whole. Hispanics are now a majority in one of the central cities of the state's second largest MSA. This report can provide a baseline for future research on changes in this most dynamic population.

This report relied nearly exclusively on 1990 Census data. While they are the best—indeed, the only detailed—data available on the state's Hispanic community, already some changes have occurred which may affect its findings, but which only future research can uncover. There are many indications, for example, that in the recession of 1990 and 1991, Hispanics nationwide suffered greater losses of income, and greater increases in unemployment and poverty, than all Americans. How such events affect a rapidly assimilating community such as Indiana Hispanics would be a fascinating topic of research for both those interested in Indiana specifically and in ethnic communities more generally.

There are many other elements missing from this baseline. This report had to confine itself to data on Indiana's residential Hispanic population. We are aware of a migratory stream of Hispanic agricultural workers. Unfortunately, study of this group requires resources that are not available. Furthermore, some Hispanics were not counted in the past two Censuses, and the exact effects of this undercount on our analyses may be disputed.[12]

In addition, data on social attitudes, opinions and behavior of Hispanics of different social characteristics, different stages of assimilation, and different levels of civic and religious participation would all be valuable pieces of additional information on Indiana's Hispanics. The limited data available on Hispanics from the 1990 NSRI indicate Hispanics in northwest Indiana, for example, are much more likely to be Catholic than Hispanics elsewhere in the state. Unfortunately, few conclusions can be drawn from the small number of Hispanics in the NSRI, but they underline the need to learn how Hispanics deepen their cultural and religious heritage as they adjust to American

[12]For an analysis of the extent of the undercount, see Peter Skerry, 1992, "The Census Wars," *The Public Interest* (Winter) 106:17-31. Skerry estimates that the overall undercount in the 1990 Census was 1.8 percent, and 1.2 percent in the 1980 Census.

society. There is also a need to know how non-Hispanic community and religious leaders, as well as the general public, view Hispanics. Such additional research would provide a more comprehensive understanding of this growing community of Indiana.

Appendix

The tables on the following pages present selected data for the Hispanic population by diocese in Indiana. While much of this data is presented throughout the text of the report, these tables will provide a separate reference summary of statistics for those interested in a particular region of the state.

A map of diocesan boundaries appears in Figure 4 (page 3). Counties comprising each diocese follow:

Evansville: Daviess, Dubois, Gibson, Greene, Knox, martin, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Sullivan, Vanderburgh, Warrick (see note 3 on page 3 for information on Spencer County).

Fort Wayne-South Bend: Adams, Allen, DeKalb, Elkhart, Huntington, Kosciusko, Lagrange, Marshall, Noble, St. Joseph, Steuben, Wabash, Wells, Whitley.

Gary: Lake, LaPorte, Porter, Starke.

Indianapolis: Bartholomew, Brown, Clark, Clay, Crawford, Dearborn, Decatur, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Hancock, Harrison, Hendricks, Henry, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Lawrence, Marion, Monroe, Morgan, Ohio, Orange, Owen, Parke, Perry, Putnam, Ripley, Rush, Scott, Shelby, Switzerland, Union, Vermillion, Vigo, Washington, Wayne.

Lafayette: Benton, Blackford, Boone, Carroll, Cass, Clinton, Delaware, Fountain, Fulton, Grant, Hamilton, Howard, Jasper, Jay, Madison, Miami, Montgomery, Newton, Pulaski, Randolph, Tippecanoe, Tipton, Warren, White.

Data for each diocese includes Hispanic population by national origin and, for both the total and Hispanic populations, data on total population, geographic distribution, nativity, median age, sex, marital composition, average persons per family, married couple families, education, labor force participation, occupation, median family income, families below poverty, language spoken at home, ability to speak English, and linguistic isolation.

The concentration of Hispanics in northwest Indiana permits greater analysis there, so we present several additional tables for the Diocese of Gary. These include data on average annual income and average educational attainment by sex and occupation for the total population; nativity, age distribution, sex ratio by age, standardized marriage rates, fertility rates, education by age for the total population, Hispanic population, and Hispanic population by national origin; labor force participation by sex, unemployment by sex, employment by industry by sex, employment by occupation by sex, employment status by sex, average income by age and sex, family income by family type and age of householder, persons in poverty by age, families in poverty by family type and presence and age of children for the total and Hispanic populations; and, among the Hispanic population, foreign born Hispanics by year of entry and national origin, foreign born Mexicans by year of entry and citizenship status, and Hispanic identity of married couples.

Dioceses are presented alphabetically. Four basic tables are presented for each diocese, with the supplementary tables for the Diocese of Gary following the four basic tables for that diocese. Data presented for the Hispanic and total populations are for all, Catholic and non-Catholic.

Diocese of Evansville

Population Distributions	Hispanic	Total
Population	2,171	463,663
Geographic Distribution		
Vanderburgh County	40.7%	35.6%
Dubois County	11.2%	7.9%
Knox County	9.4%	8.6%
Warrick County	7.7%	9.7%
Greene County	6.7%	6.6%
Gibson County	6.1%	6.9%
All other counties	18.1%	24.8%
National Origin		
Mexican	43.7%	
Puerto Rican	9.7%	
Cuban	5.4%	
Central/South Amer.	7.9%	
Other Hispanic	33.2%	
Native Born	83.9%	98.3%

Age, Sex, Family Structure	Hispanic	Total
Median Age [in years]	24.5	33.7
Male	24.4	32.2
Female	24.7	35.2
Sex		
Male	49.9%	48.2%
Female	50.1%	51.8%
Marital Composition*		
Males		
Single	34.3%	24.3%
Married	52.6%	64.1%
Separated	1.1%	0.7%
Widowed	0.8%	2.7%
Divorced	11.2%	8.2%
Females		
Single	31.3%	18.0%
Married	40.8%	57.3%
Separated	2.3%	0.9%
Widowed	12.7%	14.1%
Divorced	12.9%	9.7%
Average persons/family	3.68	3.09
Married Couple families	73.8%	84.1%

**persons 15 years and over*

Social and Economic Characteristics

	Hispanic	Total
Education		
(persons over 24)		
High school graduates	68.6%	73.8%
College graduates	12.7%	12.7%
Labor Force Participation		
(persons over 15)		
Male	70.8%	74.0%
Female	53.8%	55.0%
Occupational locaton		
(employed persons over 15)		
Managers & Professionals	17.0%	20.2%
Operators, fabricators, & laborers	22.4%	20.7%
Median family income	$30,919	$32,039
Families below poverty	15.6%	8.5%

Language Use Characteristics

	Hispanic	Total
Language spoken at home		
(persons over 4)		
English only	70.4%	96.6%
Other language	29.6%	3.3%
Ability to speak English		
(persons over 4)		
Speak only English	70.4%	96.6%
Speak English . . .		
very well	20.5%	2.2%
well	6.5%	0.8%
not well	2.5%	0.3%
not at all	0.0%	0.0%
Linguistic isolation		
Isolated	2.0%	0.5%
Not Isolated	98.0%	99.5%

Diocese of Fort Wayne—South Bend

Population Distributions	Hispanic	Total
Population	19,343	1,096,876
Geographic Distribution		
Allen County	30.1%	27.4%
St. Joseph County	26.9%	22.5%
Elkhart County	15.2%	14.2%
Kosciusko County	6.5%	6.0%
Marshall County	4.3%	3.8%
Adams County	4.2%	2.8%
Noble County	3.2%	3.5%
All other counties	9.6%	19.7%
National Origin		
Mexican	73.4%	
Puerto Rican	6.8%	
Cuban	1.4%	
Central/South Amer.	6.7%	
Other Hispanic	11.6%	
Native Born	79.4%	98.2%

Age, Sex, Family Structure	Hispanic	Total
Median Age [in years]	21.6	32.3
Male	22.2	31.0
Female	20.8	33.5
Sex		
Male	51.9%	48.7%
Female	48.1%	51.3%
Marital Composition*		
Males		
Single	38.1%	26.5%
Married	48.7%	62.6%
Separated	2.0%	1.1%
Widowed	1.8%	2.3%
Divorced	9.4%	7.5%
Females		
Single	37.9%	20.6%
Married	48.5%	57.3%
Separated	2.2%	1.3%
Widowed	2.6%	11.5%
Divorced	8.8%	9.3%
Average persons/family	4.29	3.21
Married Couple families	75.2%	83.6%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	Hispanic	Total
Education		
(persons over 24)		
High school graduates	59.9%	76.7%
College graduates	11.8%	15.6%
Labor Force Participation		
(persons over 15)		
Male	83.0%	78.4%
Female	69.8%	60.6%
Occupational locaton		
(employed persons over 15)		
Managers & Professionals	13.7%	21.9%
Operators, fabricators, & laborers	26.9%	22.6%
Median family income	$29,681	$35,122
Families below poverty	13.2%	5.8%

Language Use Characteristics

	Hispanic	Total
Language spoken at home		
(persons over 4)		
English only	43.3%	93.6%
Other language	56.7%	6.4%
Ability to speak English		
(persons over 4)		
Speak only English	43.3%	93.6%
Speak English . . .		
very well	35.0%	3.9%
well	13.5%	1.9%
not well	7.0%	0.5%
not at all	1.2%	0.1%
Linguistic isolation		
Isolated	12.1%	1.2%
Not Isolated	87.9%	98.8%

Diocese of Gary

Population Distributions	Hispanic	Total
Population	50,327	734,339
Geographic Distribution		
Lake County	88.5%	64.8%
LaPorte County	3.1%	14.6%
Porter County	7.7%	17.6%
Starke County	0.7%	3.1%
National Origin		
Mexican	72.6%	
Puerto Rican	19.4%	
Cuban	0.8%	
Central/South Amer.	1.5%	
Other Hispanic	5.8%	
Native Born	85.8%	96.6%

Age, Sex, Family Structure	Hispanic	Total
Median Age [in years]	25.7	33.2
Male	25.0	32.2
Female	26.4	34.1
Sex		
Male	50.4%	48.6%
Female	49.6%	51.4%
Marital Composition*		
Males		
Single	34.9%	24.3%
Married	54.8%	64.1%
Separated	1.3%	0.7%
Widowed	1.4%	2.7%
Divorced	7.6%	8.2%
Females		
Single	30.3%	22.8%
Married	51.9%	53.1%
Separated	2.4%	1.8%
Widowed	5.7%	12.4%
Divorced	9.7%	9.9%
Average persons/family	3.91	3.29
Married Couple families	74.7%	77.8%

**persons 15 years and over*

Social and Economic Characteristics

	Hispanic	Total
Education		
(persons over 24)		
High school graduates	59.1%	74.5%
College graduates	6.2%	13.3%
Labor Force Participation		
(persons over 15)		
Male	77.4%	73.0%
Female	56.2%	54.0%
Occupational locaton		
(employed persons over 15)		
Managers & Professionals	11.4%	21.5%
Operators, fabricators, & laborers	28.8%	19.3%
Median family income	$32,051	$36,007
Families below poverty	16.3%	9.9%

Language Use Characteristics

	Hispanic	Total
Language spoken at home		
(persons over 4)		
English only	37.7%	90.7%
Other language	62.3%	9.3%
Ability to speak English		
(persons over 4)		
Speak only English	37.7%	90.7%
Speak English . . .		
very well	40.2%	6.2%
well	14.1%	2.0%
not well	7.0%	1.0%
not at all	1.0%	0.1%
Linguistic isolation		
Isolated	12.4%	1.8%
Not Isolated' ·	87.6%	98.2%

Nativity of Persons [in percents]

	Total Population	Hispanic Population	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central or South American	Other Hispanic
Indiana	63.2	57.0	59.9	53.2	48.0	26.0	61.7
Other U. S. state	32.6	20.1	21.1	8.8	0.0	15.3	23.1
Other U. S. native	0.9	8.6	0.2	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Foreign born	3.4	14.2	18.8	0.4	52.0	58.7	15.2

Foreign Born Mexican and Central and South American Hispanics by Year of Entry [in percents]

	Mexican	Central and South American
1980s	20.7	17.9
[illegible]		
1960s	14.4	53.5
[illegible]		
pre-1950	12.5	9.7

Foreign born Mexicans by Year of Entry and Citizenship Status [in percents]

	Citizens	Aliens
1980s	12.3	28.2
[illegible]		
1960s	14.8	14.1
[illegible]		
pre-1950	18.5	7.1
All years	47.2	52.8

Age Distribution [in percents]

	Total Population	Total Hispanics	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central or South American
80 & over years	2.3	1.0	0.6	0.0	5.6	0.0
[illegible]	5.6	2.3	2.5	1.1	0.0	0.0
60-69 years	8.8	6.0	5.6	4.9	0.0	0.0
[illegible]	9.3	7.1	7.7	7.0	13.2	18.2
40-49 years	12.8	10.1	9.8	12.1	0.0	23.6
[illegible]	16.5	16.2	15.0	19.0	25.1	17.0
20-29 years	14.2	15.8	17.5	18.6	17.0	5.3
[illegible]	17.9	21.3	20.2	21.6	17.3	21.2
Under 10 years	14.8	20.1	21.1	15.7	21.8	14.9
Median age (years)	33.2	25.7	25.0	26.0	29.0	32.0

Male to Female Ratio by Age

	Total Population	All Hispanics	Mexican	Puerto Rican
45 yrs. & over	0.84	0.98	0.90	1.16
25 to 34 yrs.	0.95	0.96	1.07	0.96
Under 15 yrs.	1.05	1.02	1.05	0.71
All Ages	0.95	1.02	1.04	0.90

Hispanic Identity in Hispanic Married Couple Families by Origin [in percents]

	Husband only	Wife only
Mexican	23.7	19.1
Other	29.8	40.5
All origins	22.8	19.9

Marital Composition [in percents]

Universe: Persons 15 years and over

	Standardized Rates			
	All Hoosiers	All Hispanics	Mexican	Puerto Rican
Males				
Now married	58.4	60.8	60.1	60.5
Widowed	2.7	2.1	2.7	2.0
Divorced	8.2	8.2	8.8	11.3
Separated	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.8
Never Married	29.2	27.5	27.6	25.4
Females				
Now married	53.1	53.2	53.7	54.4
Widowed	12.4	11.0	7.6	5.4
Divorced	9.9	10.2	11.8	12.5
Separated	1.8	2.4	1.8	0.9
Never Married	22.8	23.2	25.1	26.9

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Children Ever Born per Woman

	Total Population	Total Hispanics	Mexican	Puerto Rican
15 to 24 yrs.	0.31	0.39	0.49	0.28
25 to 34 yrs.	1.52	1.72	1.69	1.65
35 to 44 yrs.	2.13	2.47	2.53	1.82
Over 44 yrs.	2.90	4.09	4.24	3.91
All ages	2.02	2.26	2.36	1.87
Standardized rate		2.65	2.74	2.42

Educational Attainment (Highest Grade Completed) by Age Groups [in percents]

	All over 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	Over 64
All adults						
Less than high school	25.3	13.5	13.2	21.8	35.4	51.8
High school graduate	39.0	41.7	40.0	42.3	38.8	31.6
Some college, no degree	22.2	30.4	28.1	21.5	14.8	10.2
Bachelor's degree	8.1	11.6	10.6	6.5	5.5	3.5
Graduate or Professional Degree	5.4	2.9	8.1	7.9	5.5	2.9
All Hispanics*						
Less than high school	40.9	24.1	29.7	49.2	66.7	80.1
High school graduate	33.5	40.5	39.0	32.0	22.6	11.9
Some college, no degree	19.4	27.8	22.5	14.0	8.2	6.2
Bachelor's degree	4.3	6.1	5.3	2.9	2.0	1.0
Graduate or Professional Degree	1.9	1.6	3.5	1.9	0.5	0.8
Mexican†						
Less than high school	42.7	24.2	34.1	52.3	63.7	83.4
High school graduate	31.1	35.8	35.3	34.3	25.2	7.4
Some college, no degree	19.7	32.0	21.8	9.9	7.9	5.1
Bachelor's degree	5.0	6.6	6.1	3.5	2.5	3.2
Graduate or Professional Degree	1.4	1.5	2.8	0.0	0.8	1.0
Puerto Rican†						
Less than high school	42.5	34.3	27.8	50.2	83.6	72.8
High school graduate	36.4	41.3	41.5	32.5	16.4	27.2
Some college, no degree	17.5	21.9	25.4	11.3	0.0	0.0
Bachelor's degree	1.2	1.5	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0
Graduate or Professional Degree	2.4	1.0	5.3	2.9	0.0	0.0

Labor Force Participation by Sex [in percents]

	Males		Females	
	Total Population	Hispanic Population	Total Population	Hispanic Population
16 to 24 yrs.	66.4	70.6	60.2	59.8
25 to 34 yrs.	90.0	92.1	69.4	65.5
35 to 44 yrs.	91.9	93.9	73.6	67.5
45 to 54 yrs.	90.5	91.0	66.7	52.2
55 to 64 yrs.	65.2	54.5	42.3	41.7
65 yrs. and over	13.8	13.9	8.0	10.4
All ages	73.0	77.4	54.0	56.2
Controlling for age	74.7	75.4	57.2	53.3

Unemployment Rates by Sex [in percents]

	Males		Females	
	Total Population	Hispanic Population	Total Population	Hispanic Population
16 to 24 yrs.	18.0	21.7	14.4	14.6
25 to 34 yrs.	7.7	10.1	9.3	11.5
35 to 44 yrs.	4.1	2.9	5.7	7.5
45 to 54 yrs.	3.6	4.7	4.5	4.4
55 to 64 yrs.	4.4	7.4	3.5	5.6
65 yrs. and over	4.1	13.3	5.1	0.0
All ages	7.2	10.0	7.8	9.8
Controlled for age	7.7	9.4	8.1	9.3

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Employment by Industry by Sex [in percents]

	Males		Females	
	Hispanic Population	Total Population	Hispanic Population	Total Population
Farming, forestry, fishing	1.2	1.7	0.4	0.6
Mining	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Construction	6.0	9.6	0.7	1.0
Nondurable goods manufacturin	4.9	5.8	5.4	4.7
Durable goods manufacturing	42.8	30.6	8.6	8.1
Transportation	4.2	6.3	2.4	2.8
Communications	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Utilities and sanitary services	1.8	2.3	1.3	0.8
Wholesale trade	3.7	5.3	2.5	2.6
Retail trade	15.7	13.7	28.0	23.1
Finance, insurance, real estate	1.7	3.3	7.4	7.7
Business and repair services	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.4
Personal services	0.9	1.0	4.4	4.1
Entertainment, recreation	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8
Professional and related services	6.7	10.7	29.8	36.3
Public administration	4.3	3.3	3.6	3.3

Employment by Occupation by Sex [in percents]

Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over

	Males		Females	
	Hispanic	All	Hispanic	All
Executive, administrative, managerial	4.7	10.0	6.9	8.8
Professional specialty	3.9	8.9	8.4	15.9
Technicians, related support	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.5
Sales	5.0	8.8	17.1	14.4
Administrative support	4.9	5.8	31.3	28.2
Private household service	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.6
Protective service	4.3	2.9	1.0	0.8
Service, except household and private	9.3	6.7	18.7	17.2
Farming, forestry, fishing	1.1	1.6	0.6	0.4
Precision production	21.5	24.6	2.6	1.8
Machine operators, assemblers, inspectors	19.9	11.5	6.5	5.4
Transportation and material moving	10.2	9.4	1.2	1.1
Handlers, helpers, and laborers	12.2	7.2	2.2	2.0

Income and Educational Attainment by Sex and Occupation

	Males		Females	
	Average Educational Attainment	Average Annual Income ($)	Average Educational Attainment	Average Annual Income ($)
Executive, administrative, managerial	3.3	40,476	2.8	19,225
Professional specialty	4.0	41,392	3.8	21,320
Technicians, related support	2.9	28,395	2.9	17,796
Sales	2.8	27,016	2.1	8,140
Administrative support	2.5	21,070	2.4	13,469
Private household service	2.0	1,200	1.8	3,642
Protective service	2.5	19,620	2.2	12,123
Service, except household and private	1.9	10,079	2.0	7,044
Farming, forestry, fishing	1.8	12,433	1.6	4,585
Precision production	2.2	29,752	2.2	15,001
Machine operators, assemblers, inspectors	1.9	27,499	1.8	13,193
Transportation and material moving	1.9	26,818	1.9	14,786
Handlers, helpers, and laborers	1.8	15,516	1.8	11,275

Employment Status by Sex [in percents]

Universe: Employed persons 16 years and over

	Total	Hispanic
Males		
Full time, full year	64.9	58.4
Full time, part year	21.8	25.7
Part time, full year	3.7	3.9
Part time, part year	9.5	12
Females		
Full time, full year	42.3	42.2
Full time, part year	21.2	21.6
Part time, full year	12.4	12.1
Part time, part year	24.1	24.0

Average Income by Age Group and Sex

Universe: Persons with income

	Hispanic Population	Total Population
Males		
15-24 yrs.	$7,696	$7,351
25-34 yrs.	22,996	23,897
35-44 yrs.	30,513	36,074
45-54 yrs.	30,163	37,016
55-64 yrs.	23,004	30,992
65-74 yrs.	14,857	21,075
75 or more yrs.	10,807	18,071
Females		
15-24 yrs.	$6,388	$5,592
25-34 yrs.	11,867	12,519
35-44 yrs.	14,332	16,343
45-54 yrs.	13,913	15,815
55-64 yrs.	7,618	12,898
65-74 yrs.	7,654	9,868
75 or more yrs.	9,466	9,682

1989 Family Incomes [in dollars]	Hispanic	Total
Married couple	**$39,678**	**$45,932**
Householder 15-24 y. o.	26,748	25,311
Householder 25-34 y. o.	34,230	39,338
Householder 35-44 y. o.	44,920	51,462
Householder 45-54 y. o.	45,418	58,534
Householder 55-64 y. o.	41,952	48,310
Householder 65-74 y. o.	31,189	32,582
Householder 75+ y. o.	23,665	28,889
Male single parent	**$33,457**	**$34,873**
Householder 15-24 y. o.	25,742	19,860
Householder 25-34 y. o.	35,948	28,816
Householder 35-44 y. o.	38,178	36,529
Householder 45-54 y. o.	32,180	42,181
Householder 55-64 y. o.	31,524	40,559
Householder 65-74 y. o.	26,156	30,793
Householder 75+ y. o.	24,350	31,341
Female single parent	**$15,032**	**$20,037**
Householder 15-24 y. o.	10,367	7,864
Householder 25-34 y. o.	9,962	11,089
Householder 35-44 y. o.	16,694	20,324
Householder 45-54 y. o.	16,863	25,057
Householder 55-64 y. o.	26,840	28,693
Householder 65-74 y. o.	22,074	26,470
Householder 75+ y. o.	18,536	29,214
All Types, All Ages	**$34,543**	**$40,847**

Persons in Poverty by Age [in percents]	Hispanic	Total
Under 5 yrs.	30.3	20.7
5 to 17 yrs.	19.8	17.1
18 to 24 yrs.	15.3	14.1
25 to 44 yrs.	12.5	9.7
45 to 64 yrs.	11.2	7.6
65 to 74 yrs.	13.6	7.9
75 yrs. and over	22.8	11.7
All Ages	**16.6**	**11.9**

Families in Poverty by Family Type and Presence and Age of Children [in percents]

	Hispanic	Total
Married couple	**7.2**	**3.6**
With related children under 18	7.9	4.6
Under 5 yrs. only	*9.8*	*5.1*
5 to 17 yrs. only	*5.7*	*3.6*
Under5 yrs. and 5 to 17 yrs.	*12.2*	*6.8*
No related children under 18	5.7	2.6
Male single parent	**9.7**	**10.5**
With related children under 18	14.5	16.2
Under 5 yrs. only	*13.7*	*18.2*
5 to 17 yrs. only	*16.6*	*15.5*
Under5 yrs. and 5 to 17 yrs.	*6.5*	*16.5*
No related children under 18	0.0	4.8
Female single parent	**53.4**	**37.3**
With related children under 18	59.8	50.2
Under 5 yrs. only	*70.8*	*57.3*
5 to 17 yrs. only	*48.5*	*41.5*
Under5 yrs. and 5 to 17 yrs.	*74.1*	*70.7*
No related children under 18	23.6	10.4
All families	**16.3**	**9.9**
All families with children under 18	**20.0**	**15.3**
All families with no children under 18	**7.4**	**3.7**

Archdiocese of Indianapolis

Population Distributions	Hispanic	Total
Population	16,395	2,199,217
Geographic Distribution		
Marion County	51.5%	36.2%
Monroe County	8.3%	5.0%
Vigo County	6.1%	4.8%
Johnson County	3.8%	4.0%
Clark County	3.4%	4.0%
Bartholomew County	2.7%	2.9%
Wayne County	2.3%	3.3%
Hendricks County	2.2%	3.4%
Hancock County	2.0%	2.1%
All other counties	17.7%	34.3%
National Origin		
Mexican	51.3%	
Puerto Rican	10.9%	
Cuban	4.7%	
Central/South Amer.	11.2%	
Other Hispanic	21.9%	
Native Born	81.7%	98.6%

Age, Sex, Family Structure	Hispanic	Total
Median Age [in years]	24.8	32.7
Male	24.9	31.5
Female	24.7	33.8
Sex		
Male	51.0%	48.3%
Female	49.0%	51.7%
Marital Composition*		
Males		
Single	39.9%	27.4%
Married	45.2%	60.2%
Separated	2.2%	1.2%
Widowed	1.2%	2.3%
Divorced	11.6%	8.8%
Females		
Single	28.6%	21.5%
Married	50.9%	53.9%
Separated	3.7%	1.6%
Widowed	7.6%	12.0%
Divorced	9.3%	11.0%
Average persons/family	4.18	3.12
Married Couple families	74.4%	81.0%

**persons 15 years and over*

Social and Economic Characteristics

	Hispanic	Total
Education		
(persons over 24)		
High school graduates	73.8%	75.0%
College graduates	19.8%	16.4%
Labor Force Participation		
(persons over 15)		
Male	77.8%	75.1%
Female	64.2%	58.1%
Occupational locaton		
(employed persons over 15)		
Managers & Professionals	21.9%	23.2%
Operators, fabricators, & laborers	18.0%	18.0%
Median family income	$28,732	$33,308
Families below poverty	11.1%	8.4%

Language Use Characteristics

	Hispanic	Total
Language spoken at home		
(persons over 4)		
English only	57.2%	96.6%
Other language	42.8%	3.4%
Ability to speak English		
(persons over 4)		
Speak only English	57.2%	96.6%
Speak English . . .		
very well	27.2%	2.2%
well	10.2%	0.7%
not well	4.9%	0.4%
not at all	0.5%	0.0%
Linguistic isolation		
Isolated	9.8%	0.5%
Not Isolated	90.2%	99.5%

Diocese of Lafayette

Population Distributions	Hispanic	Total
Population	10,552	1,050,064
Geographic Distribution		
Tippecanoe County	19.7%	12.4%
Grant County	14.3%	7.1%
Howard County	10.0%	7.7%
Madison County	8.4%	12.4%
Delaware County	8.1%	11.4%
Hamilton County	6.9%	10.4%
Miami County	5.2%	3.5%
Clinton County	4.3%	2.9%
Jasper County	3.0%	2.4%
All other counties	20.1%	29.7%
National Origin		
Mexican	63.0%	
Puerto Rican	8.8%	
Cuban	2.8%	
Central/South Amer.	6.0%	
Other Hispanic	19.4%	
Native Born	86.1%	98.5%

Age, Sex, Family Structure	Hispanic	Total
Median Age [in years]	22.5	33.0
Male	22.3	31.6
Female	22.8	34.4
Sex		
Male	50.8%	48.8%
Female	49.2%	51.2%
Marital Composition*		
Males		
Single	43.4%	27.1%
Married	49.3%	62.2%
Separated	0.5%	0.9%
Widowed	0.7%	2.2%
Divorced	6.2%	7.7%
Females		
Single	33.1%	20.4%
Married	51.5%	57.1%
Separated	1.8%	1.2%
Widowed	5.8%	11.9%
Divorced	7.8%	9.5%
Average persons/family	4.20	3.09
Married Couple families	80.3%	84.7%

**persons 15 years and over*

Social and Economic Characteristics

	Hispanic	Total
Education		
(persons over 24)		
High school graduates	66.0%	77.8%
College graduates	19.1%	16.8%
Labor Force Participation		
(persons over 15)		
Male	75.4%	74.1%
Female	60.1%	56.0%
Occupational locaton		
(employed persons over 15)		
Managers & Professionals	17.2%	22.2%
Operators, fabricators, & laborers	23.9%	19.9%
Median family income	$27,589	$34,179
Families below poverty	17.1%	7.6%

Language Use Characteristics

	Hispanic	Total
Language spoken at home		
(persons over 4)		
English only	52.7%	96.5%
Other language	47.3%	3.5%
Ability to speak English		
(persons over 4)		
Speak only English	52.7%	96.5%
Speak English . . .		
very well	32.0%	2.3%
well	10.0%	0.7%
not well	4.9%	0.4%
not at all	0.4%	0.0%
Linguistic isolation		
Isolated	9.7%	0.6%
Not Isolated	90.3%	99.4%

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